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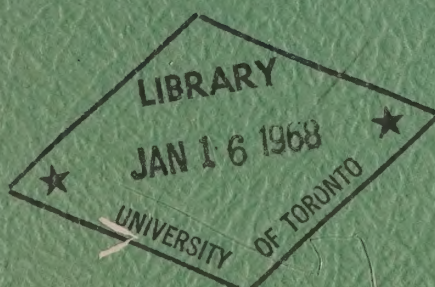
Government  
Publications

NORTHERN ONTARIO  
BACKGROUND DATA  
YOUTH AND RESOURCES STUDY



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT  
OF EDUCATION  
YOUTH BRANCH

Toronto, December 1966









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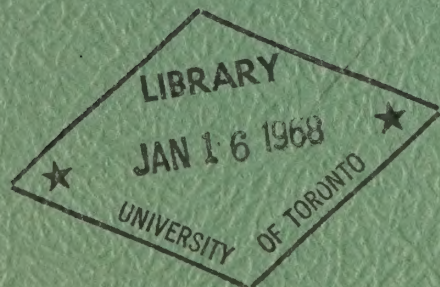
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Special thanks are due to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for supplying statistical tables for our use.

Toronto, December 1966

F. A. Nizami



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.....with regard to the next generation,  
everybody usually always has a higher standard than the one  
he is used to. Our standard today  
is rapidly becoming one based on the quality and worth  
of life.

But worth, like happiness comes from real activity  
and real achievement.....

....from manly independence, meaningful work,  
livable communities, worthwhile leisure,  
from tasks that people, young, old and in the middle  
can enthusiastically and spontaneously throw  
themselves into, and be proud of the results....







## INTRODUCTION

There has always been, historically, a very intimate relationship between a country's natural, human, and capital resources. In the past, though, much of what happened in and between these key areas of living took place haphazardly, helter-skelter for the good and just as often, for the bad. This was especially true of a country such as ours with its history of people pushing frontiers westward and north in search of the staple products, furs, wheat, timber, ores, which were to make Canada a rich country and at the same time, one at the mercy of the winds and whims of those who bought our staple goods from us, or financed and controlled their harvesting or extraction.

So our population patterns, and movement, the kind of villages, towns, cities, which grew up here, the varieties of work which got done, the kind of education the times and the work at hand required, the way we enjoyed ourselves... all this and much more, were shaped by the short-range, day-to-day pressures of a largely frontier, backwoods, fairly simple economy and society.

Two world wars, in between, and after, have changed the shape of these frontier conditions. The economy of the country became more diversified, manufacturing instead of simple exporting of our raw materials became the order of the day in Southern Ontario and Quebec. New and specialized industries and sources of wealth developed rapidly and with all this, populations grew, immigrants came, the quality, the pace, and perhaps most important of all, the demands of life and living in Canada and the world of 1950, '60, '70 changed and are changing.

The problem is that some things don't change on cue. And that changes (say in industrial methods) nudge and wake us up... perhaps in a cold sweat... to the fact that some very nice kinds of jobs have disappeared (say in lumbering).

And that some totally new, strange and wonderful job is flexing its muscles and has been crying out for some time now while we slept, "Bring me giants!" (Never mind. If we're wide awake by then, we know it will settle for ordinary men and women with the right skills.)

One kind of change then shapes and forces other kinds. This inter-dependence of social and economic change can be a very complex and complicated thing. At the same time, there is often what some scientists see as a "lag" on the part of men and women behind the march of economic and technological changes which have long ago taken place and are waiting for people to catch up.

The cues of change are often not clear to people and sometimes when they are, we fail to respond or react by digging in the old inadequate trenches, or become frozen and paralyzed, or claim there's been no change so what's all



the fuss about? In any of these attitudes (and these are but a few of the possibilities) the failure of a real response to new situations means that what finally emerges will be at best slap-dash, at worst beyond our control, dangerous and unhuman.

And because our response does indeed lag, and because, though much has changed, there are pockets of and aspects of our social and economic life which still have roots in our dependent and haphazard past, we are vulnerable to the kind of tragedy which happened at Elliot Lake and which in other shapes and forms is happening in the destruction of urban and rural communities through haphazard growth in the siphoning off of the young and talented from home areas which nourished and need them, in quarter-finished tasks like our poor, our Indians, our unsatisfied among whom we find today so many of our young people.

These are only a few of the most obvious concerns. There are many more subtle and indirect leads to which population study points--marriage, family, the increased employment of women, the relative top-heaviness of a population with fewer deaths in the 80+ years and relatively fewer people in the 20-29 age group--the implications of which are far reaching.

Through all of this we have ultimately to extract the most vital of the implications for the youth of today and the society of tomorrow's Canada.

And, after all, it is mainly with young people--Youth--that we are concerned here. Youth and community, youth in community.

The very rapid growth in our under-25-years-of-age population (now approx. 45% of the total Ontario population) is in itself reason enough to look earnestly into the present and future of our young people.

These are youth born into an age of nuclear power, automation, industrialization, commercialization, cybernation, urbanization, corporation and most important of all, an era of vast and fast social change.

The community and its institutions--family, school, recreation, church groups, business are increasingly caught up in the pressures and demands and receive the shocks from changes wrought by all these -ations. No age group is spared difficulties but it is perhaps youth who have to make the most agonizing adjustments. They have in short to grow up and find themselves in an increasingly sophisticated, contradictory world.

The problems of incomplete and inadequate families, juvenile delinquency, crime, beatnikism, unpreparedness for a vocation and school dropout are results of and reflections of their and our failures to meet the needs and demands of this new kind of world.

One of the fundamental solutions of the problem lies in education. The word education is used here to mean attainment of knowledge, skill, and insight through all the informal and/or formal means.



One of the aims of this project is to cause an awareness in the leaders of the communities, including youth, and help them recognize and realize the complexity of the problem in a broad perspective. It is hoped that a clear understanding backed by statistical and objective facts would stimulate youth and the community leaders to take appropriate steps to seek a solution.

It is with this end in view that the Youth Branch of the Department of Education has prepared the following statistical data on:-

Population  
Employment  
Migration  
Family Structure (marriages, divorces, etc.)  
Family Income  
School Going Population  
Dropouts  
Adult Education and Training  
Delinquency and Crime

It is one of the aims of the present project to help the community understand, interpret, assess and evaluate the youth problem. The sharp awakening of interest in the Nation's young people is occasioned by the growing realization that the fate and the survival of the Nation are dependent on them.

### THE NORTH

The North as a region seems everywhere to be described with unbounding optimism, at least in so far as future economic potential goes. Last year's special feature report in The Financial Post virtually raved<sup>1</sup> - "signs of well being are everywhere. There is practically no unemployment - Ontario's vast resource - rich North is throbbing with new activity."

If the present is very good, the future is predicted to be glorious. "There is no question about the assured future of the area." Growth seems surely to be in the offing for the North. With growth and its exciting possibilities, though, come all the dangers of not realizing the growth potential. And, at the same time, with success come a host of the problems which are par for urban and rural areas all over the world in the 1960's. We have briefly sketched some of these in our opening remarks. In the same optimistic lead article in the Financial Post we hear. "The 524,000 residents which will swell to an estimated 850,000 by 1981 are becoming like their southern cousins - a body of urban dwellers - and giving their cities and towns a new and growing importance..."

1 Financial Post, Oct. 2, 1965, pp. 71-78



The growing complexity and sophistication of urban life, then, will have to be faced as earnestly and conscientiously in Sudbury and Timmins as in Toronto and Hamilton. The special and unique problems of the northern region may make it necessary to work and plan even harder towards viable and livable communities. The question of the best and talented of young people being drawn off by the magnet of the Golden Horseshoe in the south may become a very real one for a region of almost a million. The manpower, educational, recreational, industrial, touristic shape of the region may have to adjust to changes which will demand all our best in thoughtful assessment and planning. The north can then realize what is, after all, a very real potential.

### AN INTRODUCTION TO NORTHERN ONTARIO

The five districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Nipissing and Sudbury are referred to as Northern Ontario for the purpose of this study. The five districts have an area of 98,723 square miles and a combined population of 454,680 according to 1961 census.

The District of Sudbury has the maximum density of population with 9.78 persons per square mile followed by Nipissing 9.33 and Manitoulin 7.05.

The population of Sault Ste. Marie in the District of Algoma increased from 43,088 in 1961 to 73,915 in 1966 showing an increase of 71.54%, but the population of North Bay, city in the District of Nipissing, decreased from 23,781 in 1961 to 23,115 in 1966 showing a decrease of 2.80%. The population of the city of Sudbury in the District of Sudbury increased from 80,120 in 1961 to 84,586 in 1966 thereby showing an increase of 5.57%. The population of the town of Kapuskasing in the District of Cochrane increased from 6,870 in 1961 to 12,516 in 1966 showing an increase of 82.18%. The population of Little Current in the District of Manitoulin decreased from 1,527 in 1961 to 1,423 in 1966 showing a decrease of 6.81%.

The economy of the Northern Ontario Region is based on its natural resources. Iron and uranium are mined in Algoma which also has a large tourist industry. Agriculture and tourist industry play major roles in the economy of Manitoulin Island. In the District of Sudbury, mining, smelting and refining of copper-nickel ores, as well as forest industries and tourism play important parts in the economic progress of this district. Gold mining and lumbering are carried on in the District of Cochrane. The total electrical generating capacity in Northeastern Ontario is now close to 1.5 million kilowatts, with an additional 125,440 kilowatts anticipated by the end of 1966. Abundance of rivers and lakes make electricity cheap and a dependable source of fuel to many industries dotted in this region.

This region has nearly 67 million acres of land which accounts for almost one-third of the Province's total land area. It contains 6.8% of the Province's

farm area, or 4,556,000 acres.

Mining and manufacturing industries are some of the main sources of employment. The labour force of the region in 1961 was 167,038<sup>2</sup> and the per capita income of the labourer was estimated at \$3,816 for all of Northeastern Ontario, compared to \$3,678 for the Province of Ontario.<sup>3</sup>

1 Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey 1966,  
Ontario Dept. of Economics and Development, p.50

2 Ibid, p.14

3 Ibid, p.16



## POPULATION

"A man is a country's most important asset"

Sometimes a very dramatic statistic shakes us into realizing we have not been thinking in depth about population growth, history, problems.

We recently came across such a stark piece of data in hearing that, of deaths recorded in the U.S.A., 95% died in communities other than that of their birth.<sup>1</sup> Among other things, we can easily and correctly infer here a very high mobility, an understanding of which would have to underly and inform any discussion of social and economic change in the U.S. We do not have the equivalent figure for our own population and the statistic is quoted only to make this point: the whole area of careful population study is fundamental to both understanding the present and planning for the future of our communities.

To understand something of trends and shifts in where people are, where they go, how many there are; to see them as a whole and divided into various "populations" (age, sex, origin, born during what period); to compare areas throughout the country from region to region--all this is to begin to be able to deal with such crucial problems as the pressures on our educational facilities, the shape of our consumer and labour markets, the trends in housing and industry, the possibilities for expansion and permanent settlement through receiving immigrants.

1 Mimeo copy, p. 10. Towards a framework for planned change -  
R. Morris and M. Rine - paper at National Conference  
for Social Welfare - Cleveland, May 1963

## POPULATION - CANADA

During 1931-41, the population increase in Canada was just under 11%; during 1941-51 the growth in population was 22%. Much of the increase took place in the second half of the decade, reflecting heavy post-war immigration and a sharp rise in the birth rate. In the 1951-61 period the population growth rate was 30%.

Between 1951 and 1961 there was an increase of 2,130,000 males and 2,098,798 females.

Included in the increase are 619,487 males and 575,311 females of the age groups 10-14 years, 15-19 years and 20-24 years as follows:

10 — 14 years	—	Males	373,038
		Females	352,178
15 — 19 years	—	Males	196,855
		Females	177,732
20 — 24 years	—	Males	49,594
		Females	45,401



Table No. 1

## CANADA, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1956 <sup>(1)</sup>		1961 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	1,011,835	971,728	1,154,091	1,102,310
5-9	919,952	887,101	1,063,840	1,015,682
10-14	732,032	702,562	948,160	907,839
15-19	586,635	575,666	729,035	703,524
20-24	567,179	561,931	587,139	596,507
25-29	605,836	592,301	613,897	595,400
30-34	602,535	613,750	644,407	627,403
35-39	555,763	558,622	631,072	639,852
40-44	522,615	502,784	559,996	558,965
45-49	445,827	422,988	515,516	499,800
50-54	381,835	351,215	442,909	420,279
55-59	321,973	307,271	362,145	343,690
60-64	265,652	259,265	292,569	291,066
65-69	237,551	226,562	239,685	247,417
70-74	187,490	183,218	196,076	206,099
75-79	113,550	113,948	134,186	140,051
80-84	55,636	61,460	69,046	77,771
85-89	21,688	26,670	27,178	33,606
90+	6,295	9,870	7,946	12,093
	<hr/> 8,151,879	<hr/> 7,928,912	<hr/> 9,218,893	<hr/> 9,019,354

Total population 1956 — 16,080,791    Total population 1961 — 18,238,247

1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, p.155.

2 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.172.

Table No. 2

## PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF CANADA

YEAR	PERCENT
1901	11.1
1911	34.2
1921	21.9
1931	18.1
1941	10.9
1951	21.8
1961 <sup>(1)</sup>	30.2
1965	6.6 <sup>(2)</sup>

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.158

2 Canada 1965-1966, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.13

Table No. 3

## POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY AGE GROUPS (Thousands)

Age Group	1956	1961	1965
0-4	628.8	740.2	760.7
5-9	563.7	674.5	728.7
10-14	425.9	593.1	664.8
15-19	346.8	436.9	568.9
20-24	365.1	386.9	433.1
25-29	417.4	422.7	405.4
30-34	438.7	459.8	439.7
35-39	390.8	469.3	470.2
40-44	361.1	397.3	458.9
45-49	312.2	360.8	381.6
50-54	269.3	309.8	344.3
55-59	236.5	258.3	289.4
60-64	194.2	218.5	236.1
65-69	167.4	180.0	193.2
70-74	134.2	146.3	150.3
75-79	83.2	97.7	109.7
80-84	44.4	53.5	60.9
85-89	18.8	22.6	25.3
90+	6.4	7.9	9.8
	5,404.9	6,236.1	6,731.0

Ontario Statistical Review, Dept. of Economics & Development,  
1965, p. 3.

Table No. 4

PERCENTAGE GROWTH IN  
THE ONTARIO POPULATION

1901-1911	15.77%
1911-1921	16.08%
1921-1931	16.98%
1931-1941	10.37%
1941-1951	21.38%
1951-1961	35.64%
1961-1965	7.94%

Table No. 5

## POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY SEX

	1951	1956	1961
M	2,314,170	2,721,519	3,134,528
F	2,283,372	2,683,414	3,101,564
	4,597,542	5,404,933	6,236,092

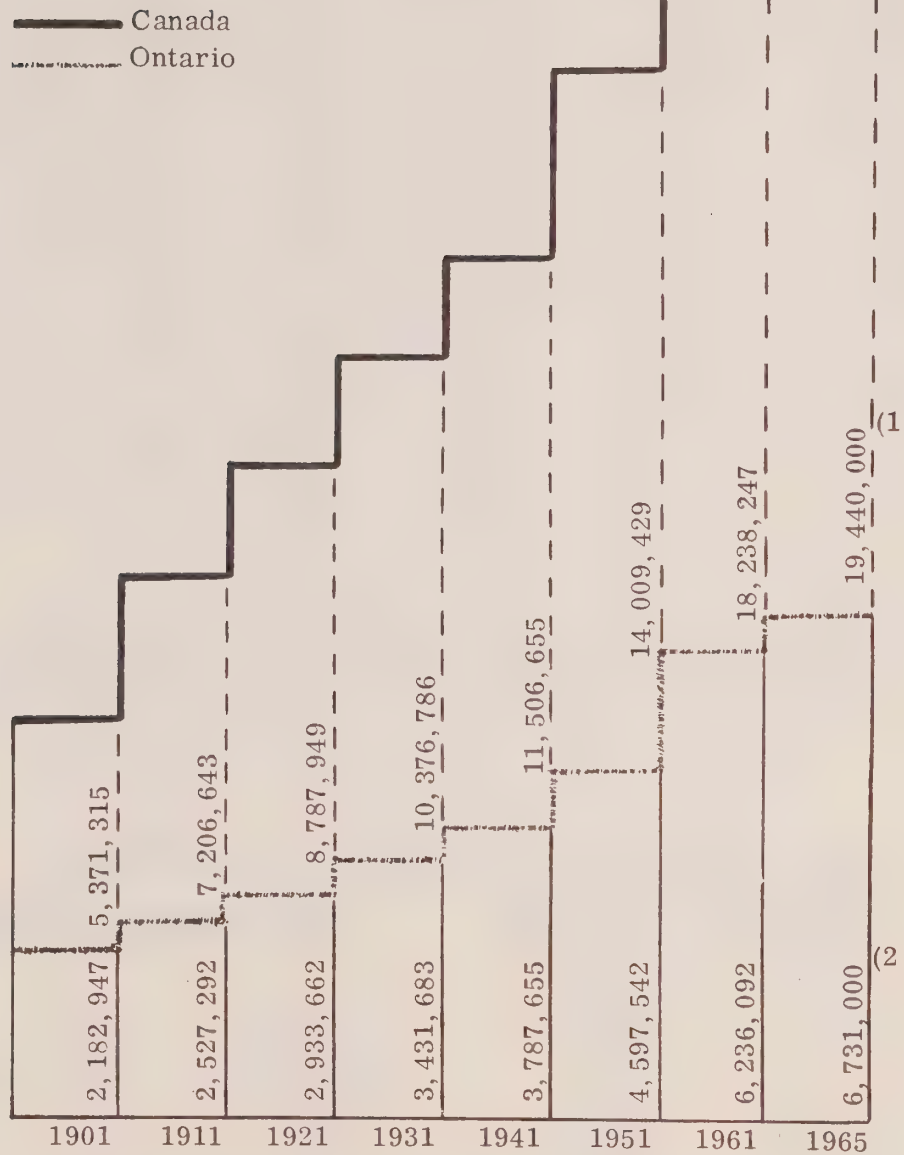
Note: Summarized on the basis of  
data supplied by the D.B.S.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa,  
D.B.S., p. 174.



Figure No. 1

# POPULATION OF CANADA AND ONTARIO



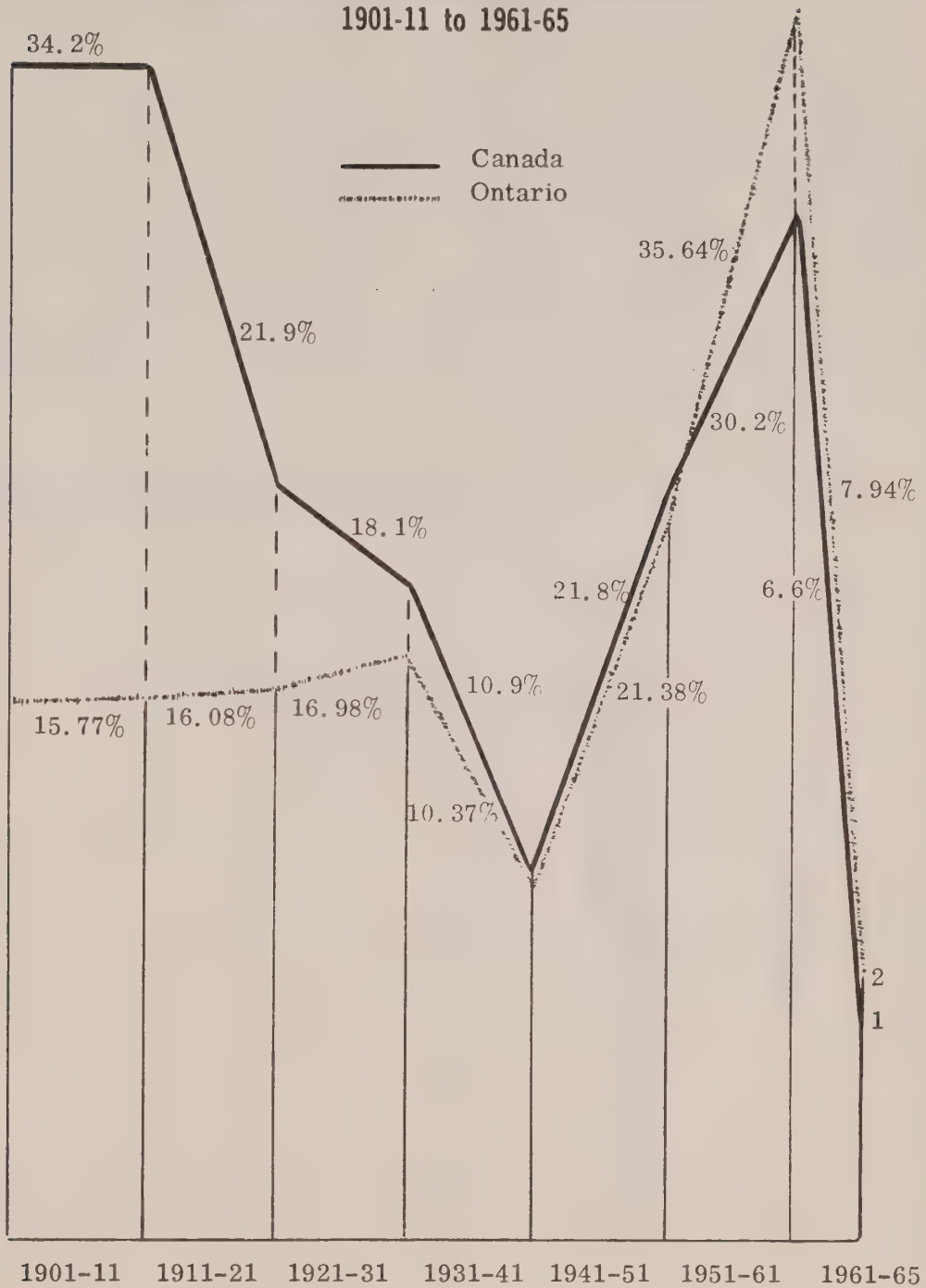
1 Canada 1965-66, Ottawa, D.B.S., July 10, 1965, p. 13.

2 Ontario Statistical Review 1965, April 1966, p. 31.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 160.

Figure No. 2

PERCENTAGE INCREASE  
POPULATION OF CANADA AND ONTARIO  
1901-11 to 1961-65



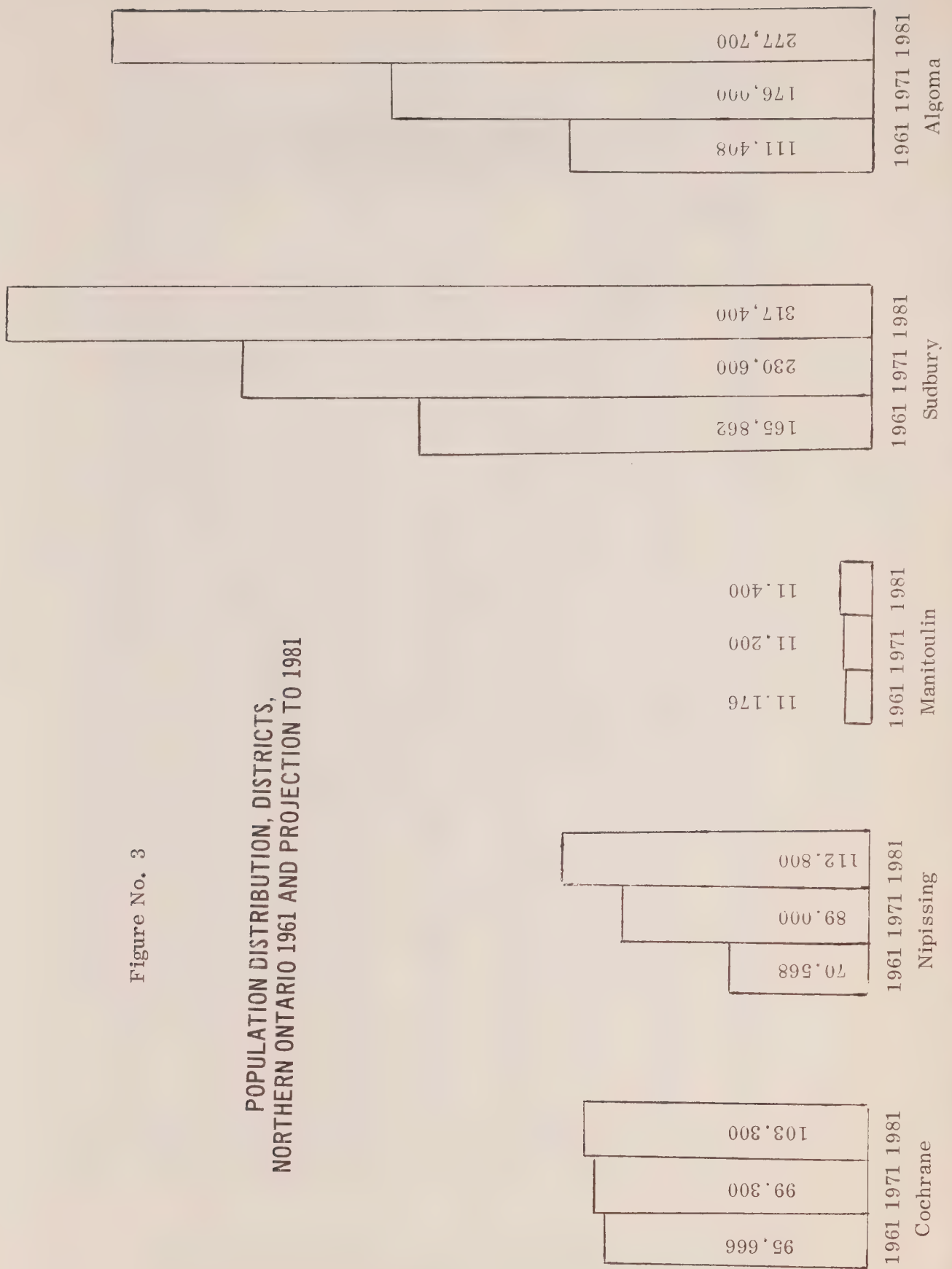
1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 158.

2 Summarized on the basis of data supplied by D.B.S.



Figure No. 3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DISTRICTS,  
NORTHERN ONTARIO 1961 AND PROJECTION TO 1981



Note: 1971 & 1981 are projected

Table No. 6

**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DISTRICTS,  
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION,  
1941 to 1961 AND PROJECTIONS to 1981**

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>
Cochrane	80,730	83,850	95,666	99,300	103,300
Nipissing	43,315	50,517	70,568	89,000	112,800
Timiskaming	50,604	50,016	50,971	52,000	52,700
Manitoulin	10,841	11,214	11,176	11,200	11,400
Sudbury	80,815	109,590	165,862	230,600	317,400
Algoma	52,002	64,496	111,408	176,000	277,700
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	318,307	369,683	505,651	658,100	875,300
Total, Province of Ontario	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,787,500	9,891,300
Region as % of Province	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.8

Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey 1966,  
Ontario Department of Economics and Development, p.11

Table No. 7

**YOUTH POPULATION CHANGES IN SOME TOWNS  
NORTHERN ONTARIO**

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Sault Ste. Marie	15 - 19	2535	3329	794	31.3
	20 - 24	2790	3242	452	16.2
	All Ages	32452	43088	10636	32.8
Kapuskasing	15 - 19	405	504	99	24.4
	20 - 24	463	479	16	3.5
	All Ages	4687	6870	2183	46.6
Timmins	15 - 19	2076	2483	407	19.6
	20 - 24	2156	2073	-83	-3.8
	All Ages	27743	29270	1527	5.5
North Bay	15 - 19	1525	1827	302	19.8
	20 - 24	1439	1894	455	31.6
	All Ages	17944	23781	5837	32.5
Sudbury	15 - 19	3239	6303	3064	94.6
	20 - 24	4186	6467	2281	54.5
	All Ages	42410	80120	37710	88.9

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 1961.

Graphic representation of the above tables is  
in the supplementary materials



Table No. 8

**NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION  
POPULATION OF DISTRICTS - 1961  
AND THE DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE**

<u>Districts and Municipalities</u>	<u>Area in</u> <sup>1</sup> <u>Square Miles</u>	<sup>1</sup> <u>Population 1961</u>	<u>Density per Square Mile</u>
Cochrane	52,200	95,666	1.83
Timiskaming	5,896	50,971	8.65
Nipissing	7,560	70,568	9.33
Manitoulin	1,585	11,176	7.05
Sudbury	18,058	165,862	9.78
Algoma	19,320	111,408	5.77

Note: The density of population per square mile in the counties of  
Southern Ontario is as follows:

York	1964.98%
Wentworth	783.49%
Welland	425.69%

<sup>1</sup> Economic Survey of the Northeastern Ontario Region, 1966  
Department of Economics and Development,  
Pages 112 - 134

Table No. 9

**POPULATION CHANGES IN SOME OF THE SELECTED TOWNS  
NORTHERN ONTARIO 1961 AND 1966<sup>1</sup>**

<u>City/Town</u>	<u>District</u>	1961	<sup>2</sup> 1965	1966	<u>% Increase or Decrease between 1961 and 1966</u>	
Sault Ste. Marie (City)	Algoma	43,088	70,085	73,915 <sup>3</sup>	71.54	I
Elliot Lake (I. D.)	Algoma	13,179	9,020	6,915	47.53	D
Blind River (Town)	Algoma	4,093	3,780	3,557	13.10	D
North Bay (City)	Nipissing	23,781	23,514	23,115	2.80	D
Sudbury (City)	Sudbury	80,120	80,919	84,586	5.57	I
Kapuskasing (Town)	Cochrane	6,870	12,295	12,516 <sup>3</sup>	82.18	I
Little Current (Town)	Manitoulin	1,527	1,601	1,423	6.81	D
Espanola (Town)	Sudbury	5,353	5,300	5,491	2.58	I
Timmins (Town)	Cochrane	29,270	29,090	28,770	1.71	D

<sup>1</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Preliminary Bulletins, Census of Canada, 1966

<sup>2</sup> Municipal and Industrial Manual, 1965, North Bay, Northeastern Ontario Development Assoc.

<sup>3</sup> Change in area since June 1, 1961.



Table No. 10

## POPULATION BY SEX - SUDBURY, ONTARIO AND CANADA - 1961

<u>Location</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sudbury	51.7%	48.3%	100.00%
Ontario	50.3%	49.7%	100.00%
Canada	50.5%	49.5%	100.00%

Source: Census of Canada, 1961

## POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS - SUDBURY, ONTARIO AND CANADA - 1961

<u>Location</u>	<u>AGE GROUP (Years)</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 19</u>	<u>20 - 44</u>	<u>45 - 64</u>	<u>65 and over</u>	
Sudbury	43.0%	38.0%	15.3%	3.7%	100%
Ontario	39.2%	34.2%	18.4%	8.2%	100%
Canada	41.8%	33.2%	17.4%	7.6%	100%

Source: Census of Canada, 1961

Table No. 10 shows that Sudbury has a larger than average proportion of males, and a considerably younger population than either Ontario or Canada averages. This comparative data reveals a large pre-school population, larger than average for Ontario. The proportion of workers to the total is larger than average and the proportion of old people considerably smaller. This is largely due to the existing employment and economic pattern. As the economy becomes more diversified and the employment outlook stabilizes, it is expected that the population composition will tend to become more comparable to those of Ontario and Canada.

A Study for Urban Renewal in Sudbury, Ontario, 1963.  
Corp. of the City of Sudbury, Ontario, 1963, p.10.

### Languages Spoken:

"The mother tongue of 55 per cent of the people in Northeastern Ontario is English, of 30%, French. Four per cent speak Italian, two per cent Finnish, two per cent German and 1.5 per cent an Indian language. Manitoulin District has the highest percentage of population speaking English (74 per cent) and Cochrane has the highest proportion speaking French (46 per cent). The official language for 65 per cent of the Region's people is English, for 8 per cent, French and for 26 per cent, both."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey 1966,  
Ontario Department of Economics and Development, p.12.



## FORMAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

Apart from widening man's horizon of knowledge, education is an important influence in shaping the destiny of the nation and increasing the standard of living of the citizens. The educational opportunities available to individual Canadians has increased decade by decade. The 1961 census showed that 1.7% of the people had not attended school, 45.3% had elementary schooling; 47.0% had secondary schooling; 3.1% had some university training and 2.9% had one or more university degrees. The proportions varied from province to province in Canada.

Rapid changes in the social and economic structure of the nation and the tremendous advances made in technical fields have influenced educational institutions. Many problems have arisen including that of preparing skilled workers and experts for new jobs.

About 30% of the nation's population are classed as rural dwellers. Some live in small communities or well organized farm districts, but many others are scattered over great areas, miles from town or school.

The absolute and relative growth of formal education in Canada is indicated by the fact that between 1948 and 1961 average daily attendance at public elementary and secondary schools doubled (increased by 100%), while the country's population increased by only 42.5% during the same period. University enrolments increased from 86,800 in 1957 to over 141,400 in 1962, an increase of 62.9%.

Table No. 11

**POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1961<sup>(1)</sup>**

Total - 5,368,080 (Male - 2,741,035 Female - 2,627,045)

	Male	Female
5- 9 years	1,063,840	1,015,682
10-14 years	948,160	907,839
15-19 years	729,035	703,524
	2,741,035	2,627,045

**Number in elementary grades in:(2**

1957-8	—	2,959,467 )	
1962-3	—	3,494,116 )	an increase of 18.07%
1963-4	—	3,594,215	an increase of 3.27% over 1962-3.

**Number in secondary grades in:(2**

1957-8	—	646,360 )	
1962-3	—	1,097,486 )	an increase of 69.85%
1963-4	—	1,192,883	an increase of 8.69% over 1962-3.

**Enrolment in Universities and Colleges in:(2**

1957-8	—	86,754 )	
1962-3	—	141,388 )	an increase of 62.98%
1963-4	—	158,270	an increase of 11.94% over 1962-3.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 175.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 340



Table No.12 shows enrolment in elementary and secondary schools in Ontario for the period 1960 to 1964. There is an increase in enrolment for both elementary and secondary schools for this period 1960-1964.

Table No.12

### ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO 1960-64

YEAR	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY
1960 <sup>(1)</sup>	1, 126, 388	262, 775
1961 <sup>(2)</sup>	1, 163, 053	299, 177
1962 <sup>(3)</sup>	1, 197, 029	331, 578
1963 <sup>(4)</sup>	1, 233, 164	364, 210
1964 <sup>(5)</sup>	1, 278, 473	395, 301

1 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1960, p.s-3.

2 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1961, p.s-3.

3 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1962, p.s-3.

4 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1963, p.s-2.

5 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1964, p.s-2.

Table No.13 shows the enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools, Ontario for the year 1965 by sex.

Table No. 13

### ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO 1965 <sup>(1)</sup>

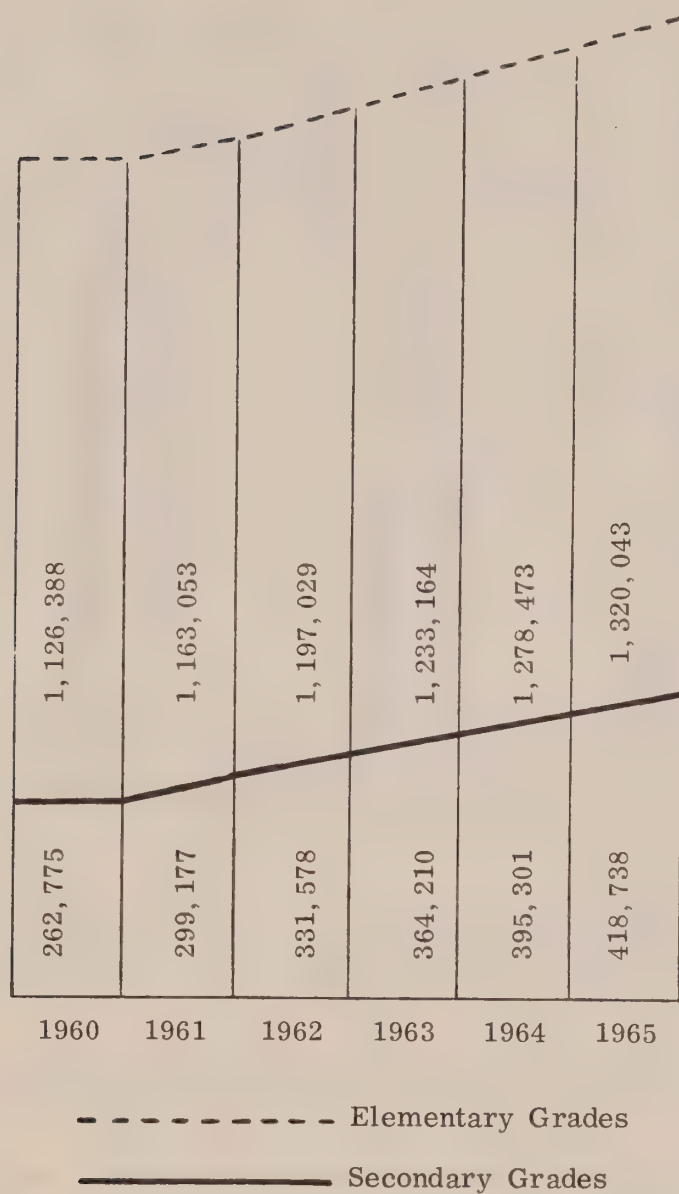
Total Elementary —	Male	680, 420
	Female	639, 623
	Total	1, 320, 043
Total Secondary —	Male	223, 129
	Female	195, 609
	Total	418, 738

1 Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario — 1965, p. 89.

Figure No.4 shows the elementary and secondary enrolment in schools in Ontario for the period 1960 to 1965. Enrolment in both elementary and secondary schools had been on the increase in these years.

Figure No. 4

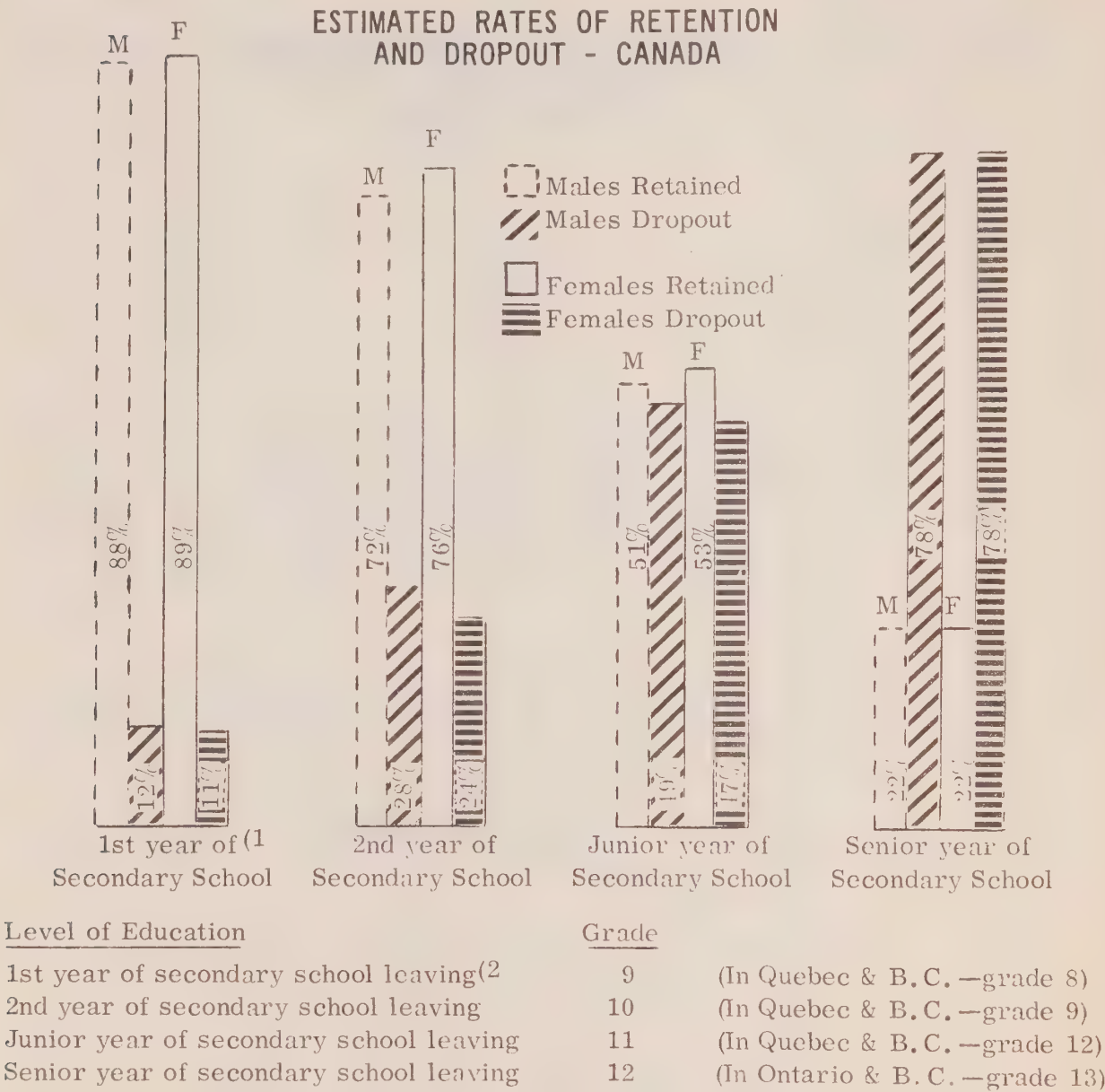
ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ONTARIO  
1960 - 1965



For sources see Tables 10 and 11.

Figure No. 5 shows the percentages of retention and dropout in Canada in the first and second years of secondary schools and the junior and senior years of secondary schools. More pupils dropout from secondary school than from elementary; and the dropout rate is higher in grades 10, 11, 12, 13 than in other grades.

Figure No. 5



1 Student Progress Through the Schools by Age and Grade, Ottawa, D.B.S., February 1966, Catalogue No. 81-530, p. 13.

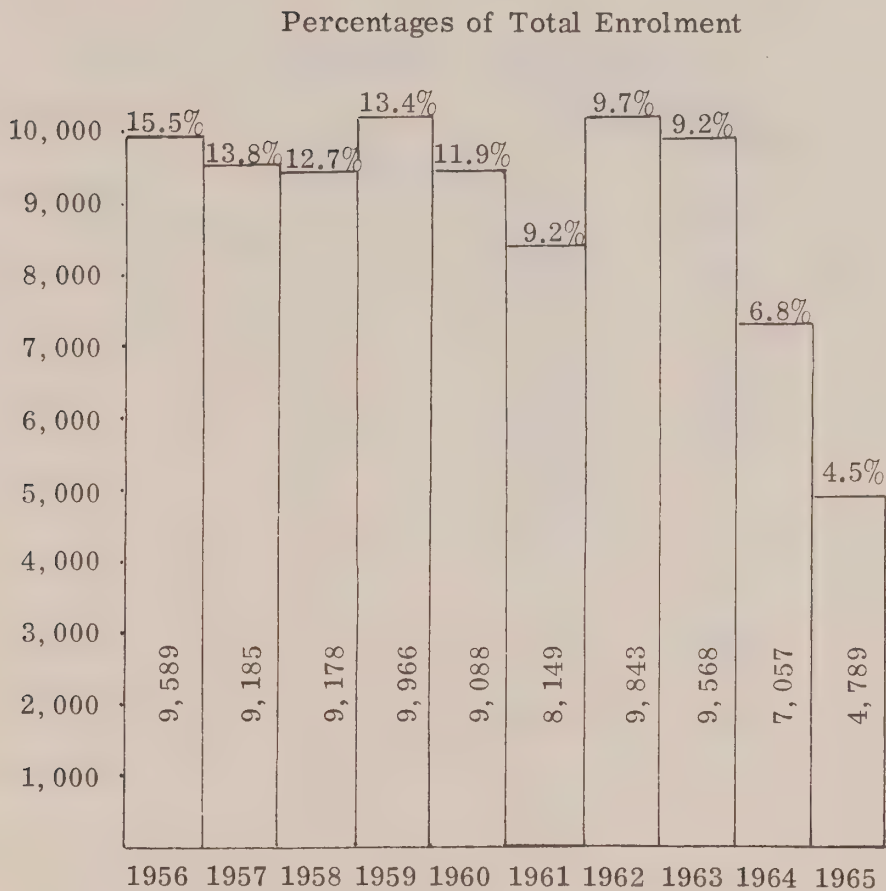
2 Student Progress Through the Schools by Age and Grade, Ottawa, D.B.S., February 1966, Catalogue No. 81-530, p. 14.



Figure No. 6 shows the retirement in Ontario for the ten year period 1956 to 1965. There is a general decline in the dropouts except for the years 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1963 which recorded a slight rise in dropout figures. After 1964 the rate of dropouts fell considerably. The percentage of dropouts to the initial enrolment was 15.5 in 1956 compared to 4.5 in 1965.

Figure No. 6

### PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 9, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 9 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS  
AND PERCENTAGE OF  
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS  
FOR GRADE 9  
1956 - 1965  
ONTARIO

Table No. 14

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	66,354	9,589	15.5
1957	72,063	9,185	13.8
1958	74,604	9,178	12.7
1959	76,598	9,966	13.4
1960	88,607	9,088	11.9
1961	100,988	8,149	9.2
1962	103,866	9,843	9.7
1963	103,526	9,568	9.2
1964	105,899	7,057	6.8
1965	110,997	4,789	4.5

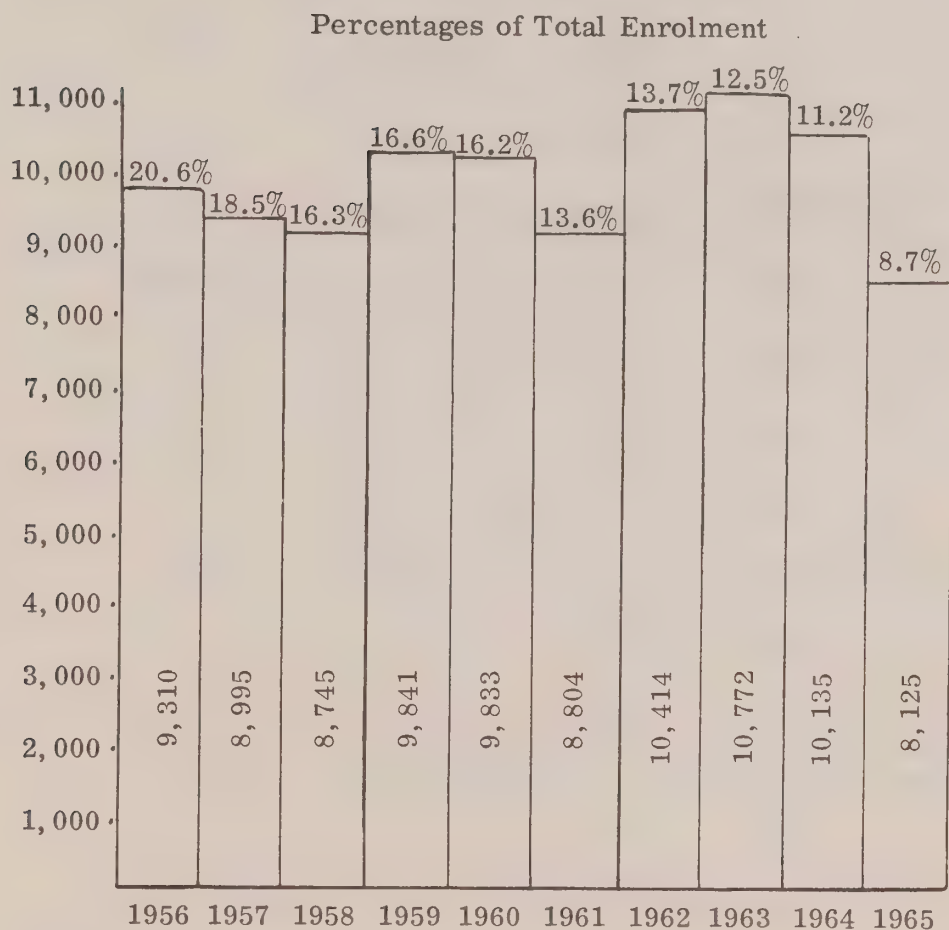
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Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

Figure No. 7 shows retirements or dropouts from grade 10 in Ontario for the ten years 1956 to 1965. There is a general decline in the dropouts except for the year 1959. The retirement increased from 8,745 in 1958 to 9,841 in 1959 or an increase of 12.53%. In 1961 it decreased to 8,804 and then increased to 10,414 in 1962; 10,772 in 1963 (the highest dropout record for the period under review, 1956-1965) and to 10,135 in 1964. The rate of dropouts decreased in 1965 to only 8,125. The percentage of dropouts to the initial enrolment was highest in 1956 (20.6%) and the lowest in 1965 (8.7%).

Figure No. 7

### PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 10, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 10 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.



ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS  
AND PERCENTAGE OF  
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS  
FOR GRADE 10  
1956 - 1965  
ONTARIO

Table No. 15

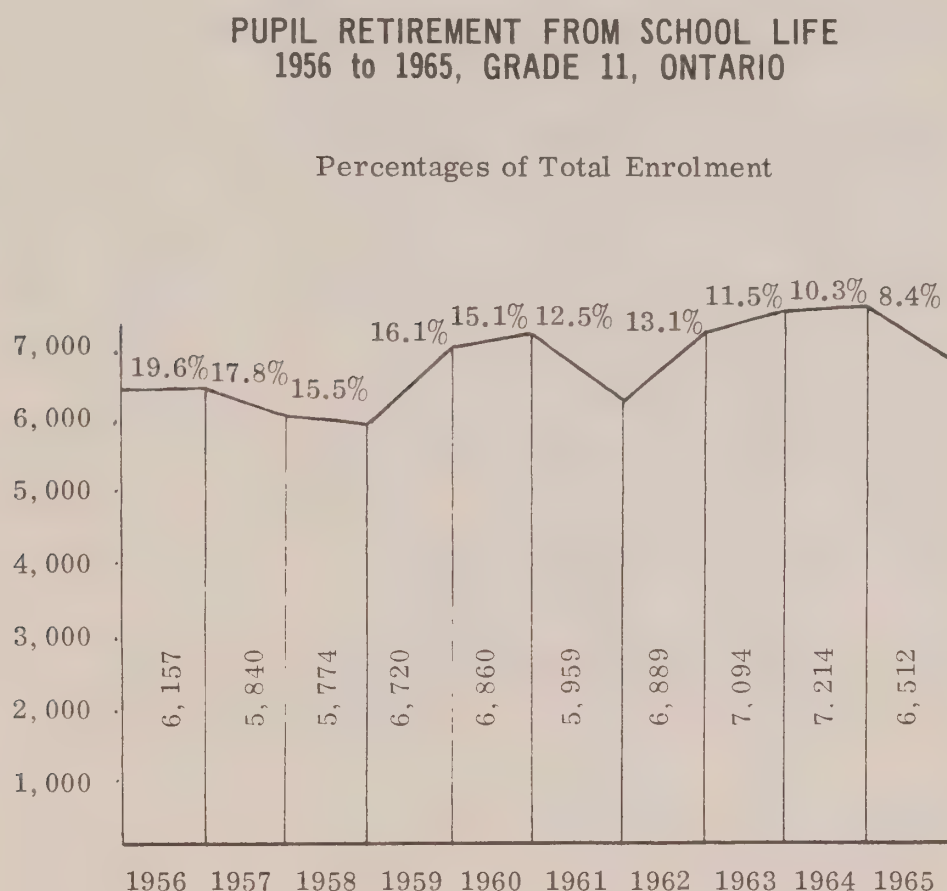
	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	48,640	9,310	20.6
1957	53,654	8,995	18.5
1958	59,109	8,745	16.3
1959	60,829	9,841	16.6
1960	64,783	9,833	16.2
1961	76,290	8,804	13.6
1962	86,012	10,414	13.7
1963	90,817	10,772	12.5
1964	93,453	10,135	11.2
1965	96,299	8,125	8.7

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Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. 1965. p. 107.

Figure No. 8 shows retirements or dropouts from grade 11 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. There was a gradual decline in dropouts from 6,157 in 1956 to 5,774 in 1958, or a decrease of 6.22%. It rose from 6,720 in 1959 to 6,860 in 1960, or an increase of 2.08%, and then declined to 5,959 in 1961. However, retirements increased again from 6,889 in 1962 to 7,214 in 1964, or 4.72%. There was a decline again to 6,512 in 1965, or a decrease of 9.73%. Percentage of retirement related to initial enrolment was highest in 1956 (19.6%) and lowest in 1965 (8.4%).

Figure No. 8



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 11 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS  
AND PERCENTAGE OF  
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS  
FOR GRADE 11  
1956 - 1965  
ONTARIO

Table No. 16

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	32,830	6,157	19.6
1957	37,177	5,840	17.8
1958	41,718	5,774	15.5
1959	45,552	6,720	16.1
1960	47,833	6,860	15.1
1961	52,681	5,959	12.5
1962	61,733	6,889	13.1
1963	70,302	7,094	11.5
1964	77,922	7,214	10.3
1965	80,710	6,512	8.4

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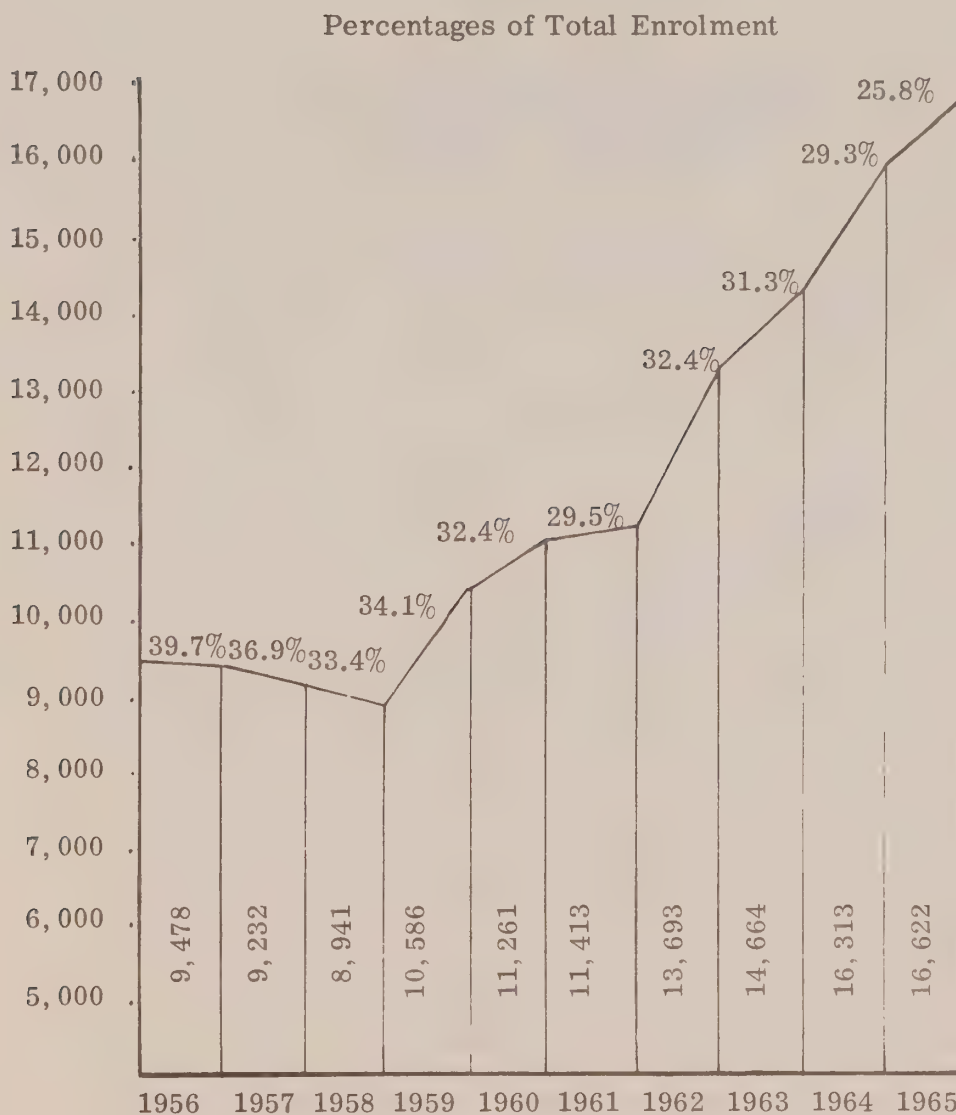
Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.



Figure No. 9 shows pupil retirements for grade 12 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. The number of dropouts declined from 9,478 in 1956 to 8,941 in 1958, a decrease of 5.67%. But the number of retirements had been on the increase since 1959. Retirements were 10,586 in 1959 and gradually rose to 16,622 in 1965, an increase of 57.02%. The percentage of retirements related to initial enrolment dropped from 39.7% in 1956 to 25.8% in 1965.

Figure No. 9

### PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 12, ONTARIO



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p.107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 12 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment.

ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS  
AND PERCENTAGE OF  
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS  
FOR GRADE 12  
1956 - 1965  
ONTARIO

Table No. 17

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	25,041	9,478	39.7
1957	26,769	9,232	36.9
1958	31,058	8,941	33.4
1959	34,792	10,586	34.1
1960	38,697	11,261	32.4
1961	42,266	11,413	29.5
1962	46,776	13,693	32.4
1963	55,731	14,664	31.3
1964	64,418	16,313	29.3
1965	67,282	16,622	25.8

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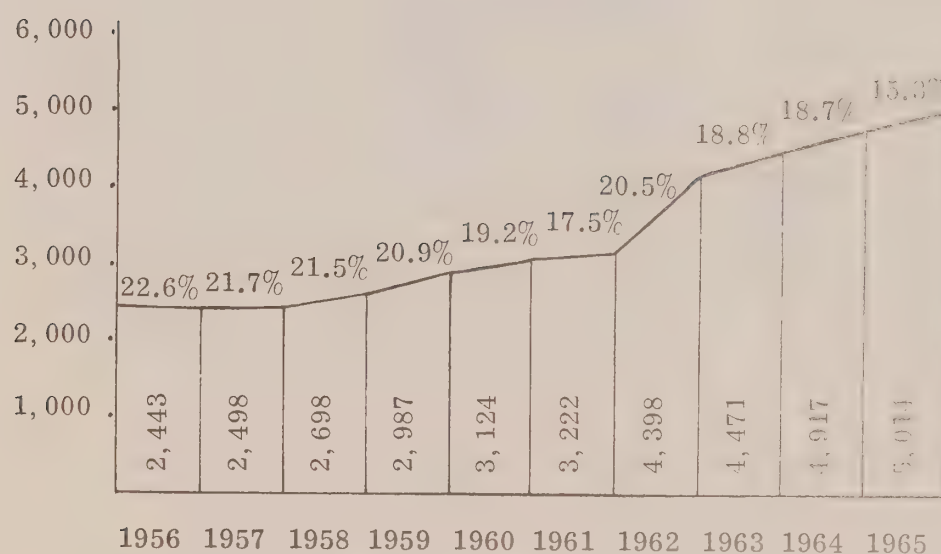
Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

Figure No. 10 shows retirements of students in grade 13 in Ontario for the period 1956 to 1965. The number retiring had been gradually on the increase from 2,443 in 1956 to 3,222 in 1961, or an increase of 31.89%. There was a rise in the number of dropouts in 1962 (4,398) or 36.50% above the 1961 figure, and then till 1965 the retirements gradually increased. As in the case of grade 12, the percentage of retirements related to initial enrolment in grade 13 dropped from 22.6% in 1956 to 15.3% in 1965.

Figure No. 10

### PUPIL RETIREMENT FROM SCHOOL LIFE 1956 to 1965, GRADE 13, ONTARIO

Percentages of Total Enrolment



Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p.107.

The figures are total number of students who left grade 13 in a given year. The percentages are calculated against initial enrolment for the same year.



ENROLMENTS, RETIREMENTS  
AND PERCENTAGE OF  
RETIREMENTS TO ENROLMENTS  
FOR GRADE 13  
1956 - 1965  
ONTARIO

Table No. 18

	<u>Enrolment</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>%</u>
1956	11,487	2,443	22.6
1957	12,547	2,498	21.7
1958	14,278	2,698	21.5
1959	16,267	2,987	20.9
1960	18,447	3,124	19.2
1961	21,482	3,222	17.5
1962	23,750	4,398	20.5
1963	26,262	4,471	18.8
1964	32,770	4,917	18.7
1965	37,692	5,014	15.3

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Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 107.

In the school year 1964-1965, 30.5% of the pupils in the Ontario school system left without any certificate or diploma.

If another 3.6% who fall in the category of "certificate not reported" are included, the "dropout" figure is raised to 34.1%.<sup>(1)</sup>

"A retired pupil has been defined as a secondary school pupil, in full-time day attendance at the secondary school, who ceased to attend that or any other publicly supported secondary school in Ontario for any reason, and at any time from October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965 inclusive."<sup>(2)</sup>

One of the major problems facing our schools today is the dropout problem. People in business and industry, as well as educators, are concerned. The nation faces a great loss in trained manpower in the next decades unless something can be done to keep more students in school.

For the most part, these young people who drop out of school are not adequately prepared to plan a future, to compete in the labour market or, in general, to join the adult world.

However, if the potential dropout can be identified before he actually leaves school, he often can be given the motivation and help he needs to continue his education. This early identification is most important because, once a student has left school, it is very difficult to get him to return to the classroom.

The following may be the general characteristics of a potential dropout:<sup>(3)</sup>

1. Retarded one or more years in school.
2. Low I.Q.
3. Two years older than his class group.
4. A poor attendance or tardiness record.
5. Reading below his mental age.
6. Resists aggressively the authority of the teacher or principal.
7. Has little or no interest in school.
8. Is ignored or actively disliked by students or teachers.
9. Is not able financially to do what the rest of the group does.
10. Does not participate in any extracurricular activities.
11. Refuses to participate in gym activities. Refuses to get undressed, and stands on the sidelines.
12. Is failing in several subjects.

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1 The Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1965, p. 106.

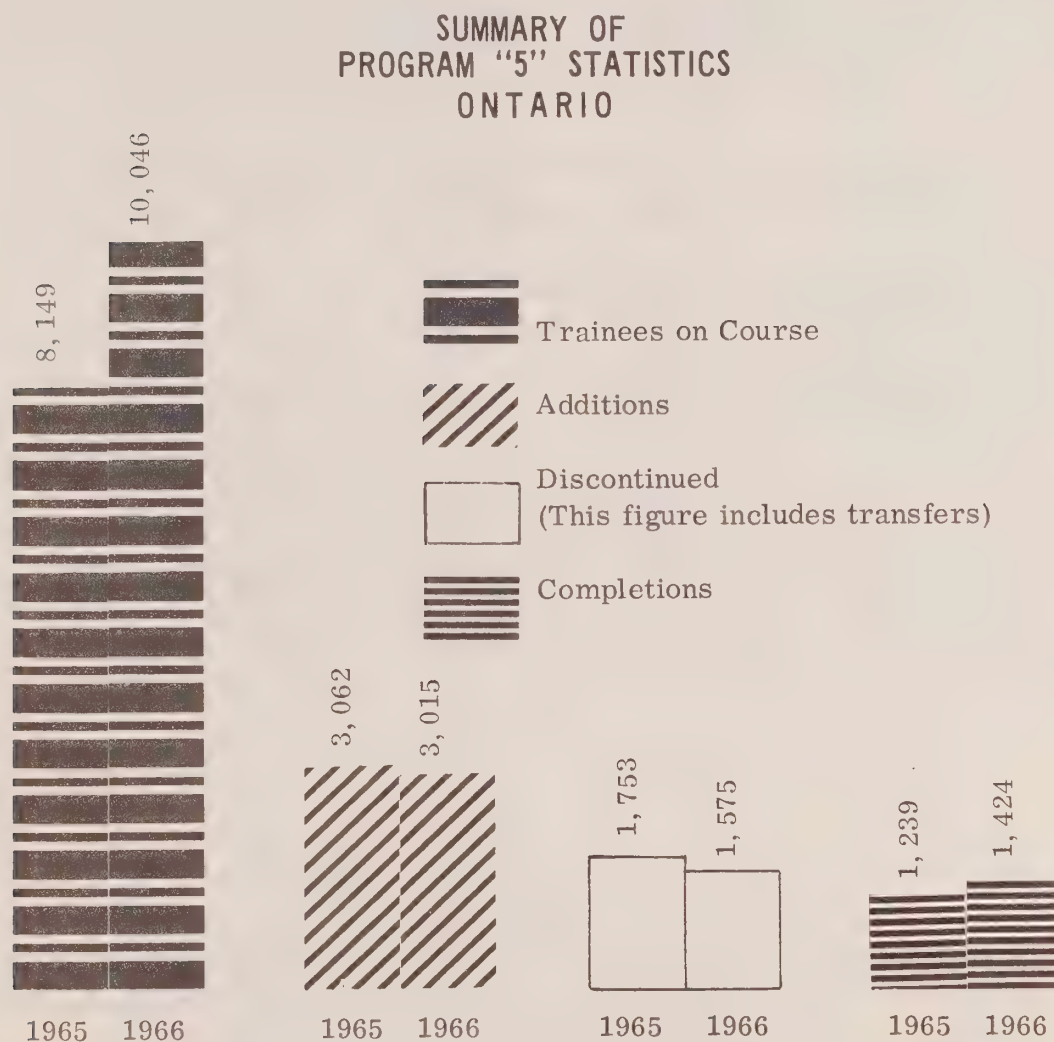
2 Pupil Retirement From 499 Publicly Supported Secondary Schools in Ontario, October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965, Report No. 2 of the Education Data Centre, May 1966, Ontario Department of Education, pp. 18, 19.

3 Identifying Students with Special Needs, Robert F. DeHaan and Jack Kough, Science Research Assoc., Chicago, 1956, p. 67.

Figure No. 11 is a summary of Program 5 statistics. Program 5 is meant to help persons who cannot get employment because of lack of training or because of a need to upgrade academic training or skill already known. This figure shows a comparison between 1965 and 1966 about (a) trainees on courses; (b) trainees discontinuing courses; (c) addition of trainees and; (d) trainees who have completed this course. In 1965 the number of trainees on courses was 8,149 and those who completed the course were only 1,239 or 15.20% of the trainees on courses. There were 10,046 trainees on courses in 1966 and only 1,424 or 14.17% completed training.

The additions to the course decreased from 3,062 in 1965 to 3,015 in 1966 showing a decrease of only 47 trainees. Those who discontinued the courses decreased from 1,753 in 1965 to 1,575 in 1966, a decrease of 10.15%.

Figure No. 11



Technological & Trades Training Br., Ont. Dept. of Education, March 31, 1966, p. 4.



The Federal Provincial Training Program 5 was instituted in 1962 to enable unemployed and other persons to develop marketable vocational skills. Until the end of April 1965, the adult retraining school "A" registered 7,141 people, of which 2,211 or 31% graduated. From June 1964 to April 30, 1965, the more recently established adult school "B" graduated 251 persons or 32% of its enrolment.

Overshadowing these graduate statistics are the number of withdrawals. From its inception to April 30, 1965, 4,177 people had withdrawn from courses at adult school "A". This represents 59% of the total number of enrolments. Another 237 or 3% completed their courses but failed to pass their final examinations. For 516 of those who enrolled (7%), there are no records whatever available. Presumably, most if not all of these also withdrew before graduating. The true drop-out rate is therefore something between 63 and 65%. Up until April 1965, the record of adult schools giving business training was roughly similar. Just over 500, or 65% dropped out before completing their courses, while 20 persons, or roughly 3% were unsuccessful with their final examinations.<sup>(1)</sup>

One study summarized the reasons for dropping out as follows:

- academic failure and retardation (34.9%)
- home circumstances (28.1%)
- feelings of rejection (9.6%) and
- conflicts with teachers (7.2%). <sup>(2)</sup>

#### Note

Figure 11 is the summary of Program 5 statistics at the end of March 1965 and March 1966 respectively. The statistics may vary from month to month.

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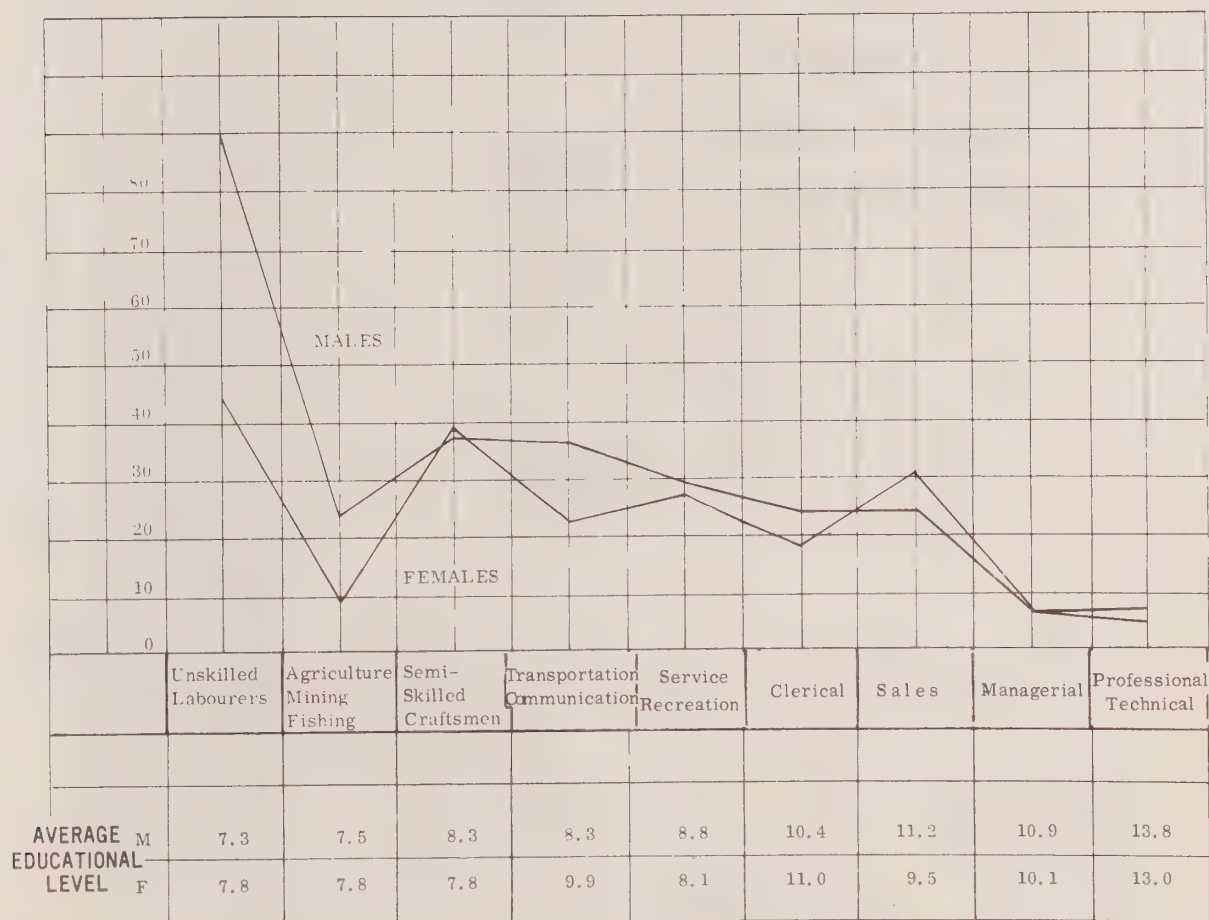
1 Continuous Learning, March-April 1966, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 55.

2 Ibid., p. 60.

Figure No. 12 shows the percentage of the labour force "looking for work" by major occupational categories and average educational level. It shows that the greatest number of job seekers are those who have lowest education.

Figure No. 12

**PERCENT OF LABOUR FORCE  
"LOOKING FOR WORK"  
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY  
AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL  
JUNE 1961**



D. B. S.

Table No. 19 shows the percentage increases in average years of schooling of male labour force, aged 25-64 years, 1911-1961 in Canada.

"Between 1911 and 1961. the average number of years of formal schooling of male labour force increased by close to two-fifths "(1

Table No. 19

**PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN AVERAGE YEARS  
OF SCHOOLING OF MALE LABOUR FORCE  
AGED 25 - 64, 1911-61, CANADA**

1911-21	7.0
1921-31	5.2
1931-41	7.9
1941-51	7.5
1951-61	6.1
1911-61	38.6

1 The School Guidance Worker, February 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 20.

Table No. 20 shows that the income of a person having "high school (education) is more than one and a half times the average of those who have only elementary school education; and those who have university degrees have an average income which is not only more than two and a half times the average of those with only elementary school education but also more than twice the average of those who have only one to three years of high school".(2

Table No. 20

**AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT  
BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION,  
MALE NONFARM LABOUR FORCE, 1960, CANADA**

	Dollars	Index (0-8 years-100)
0-8 Years Elementary	3,526	100
1-3 Years High School	4,478	127
4-5 Years High School	5,493	156
Some University	6,130	174
University Degree	9,188	261
Total	4,602	

2 The School Guidance Worker, February 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 30.

# NUMBER OF PERSONS HAVING NO SCHOOLING AND/OR LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1961 Census, General Population Data, the following are the approximate number of persons who had no schooling, and have less than high school education in the communities noted below, in Northern Ontario.

Table No. 21

District	Community/ Municipality	No. of persons who had no schooling	Total No. of persons who had no schooling	Pre- Grade 1	Elem. 1 - 4	Elem. 5 on	Total	
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie (City)	952	1,451	24	1,991	9,465	12,432	
Algoma	Elliot Lake	499		2	227	2,697	3,425	Total 15,857
Nipissing	North Bay (City)	498	498	15	980	4,578	6,071	Total 6,071
Sudbury	Sudbury (City)	2,258		20	3,712	18,935	24,925	
Sudbury	Espanola (Town)	187	2,445	-	250	1,143	1,580	Total 26,505
Cochrane	Timmins (Town)	813		5	1,920	7,258	9,996	
Cochrane	Kapuskasing (Town)	114	927	1	253	1,304	1,672	Total 11,668

Summarized on the basis of General Population  
Data, D. B. S. 1961 census

GRAND TOTAL 60,101



In 1961 there were 1,024,785 ... young people and adults who reported no schooling or no more than four grades of elementary schooling.

The typical Canadian man who reported no more than four years of schooling was 55 years of age, born in Canada, and lived in a centre of 1,000 population or over. By occupation he worked in a construction trade and earned an average of \$2,389 a year. It is possible that his wife had similar schooling and their three children did not continue in school beyond the age of compulsory schooling.

The typical woman with limited education was 54 years of age, lived in a centre of 1,000 population or larger and was Canadian born. She was not a member of the labour force, and had no income of her own.

There were 109,800 persons between 15 and 30 years of age not at school with no more than four years of schooling in 1961, according to the census.

There were 18,022 persons with no more than four years schooling engaged in managerial, professional and technical occupations. Although the average annual wage and salary income of non-farm population in the labour force with no more than four years of schooling was \$2,389 for men and \$1,268 for women, there were 10,649 persons with this schooling who reported earnings of more than \$5,000 in 1961.

More than one-third of the total population 15 years and over with four years or less of schooling or 367,550 were women not in the labour force. The census data also revealed 216,109 men, not in the labour force, with no schooling or 1 - 4 years only.

We find that 43.7% of Canadian-born Indians 15 years of age and over had no schooling or elementary grades 1 - 4 only, compared with 9.3% in the total population. More than 90% of Eskimos 15 years of age and over not attending school have no schooling or elementary grades 1 - 4 only.<sup>1</sup>

When we compare Indians with the total population, by educational level, we find that 43.7% of Indians 15 years of age and over had no schooling or elementary grades 1 - 4 only, compared with 9.3% in the total population. More than 90% of Eskimos 15 years of age and over not attending school have no schooling or elementary grades 1 - 4 only.

The non-Canadian born, 15 years of age and over with no schooling or 1 - 4 grades, numbered 356,643 or 25% of the total. This does not include the 40,508 from Britain or France, who arrived in Canada without a language handicap.<sup>2</sup>

1 Adamson, Edith Measuring the Need for Adult Basic Education,  
Adult Education Section, Education Division,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 18, 1966. pp. 1 - 6

2 Ibid, pp.4,5 & 6.

Table No. 22

Characteristics of Persons 15 years of age and over not attending school.  
Census 1961, who reported no schooling or 1 - 4 grades only.

<u>Sex</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Total	.....	1,024,785		
Men	.....	574,408	56.1	
Women	.....	450,377	43.9	
<u>Age</u>				
Total	.....	1,024,785		
15 - 19	.....	26,284	2.6	
20 - 24	.....	35,864	3.5	16.7
25 - 29	.....	47,652	4.6	
30 - 34	.....	61,340	6.0	
35 - 39	.....	78,014	7.6	
40 - 44	.....	78,654	7.7	
45 - 49	.....	88,763	8.7	44.0
50 - 54	.....	99,925	9.8	
55 - 59	.....	104,954	10.2	
60 - 64	.....	101,338	9.8	
65 - 69	.....	95,043	9.3	39.3
70 and over	.....	206,954	20.2	

Adamson, Edith     Measuring the Need for Adult Basic Education.  
 Adult Education Section, Education Division,  
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 18, 1966, p.1.

Table No. 23

<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>%</u>
Total with less than 5 years elementary education .....	398,884	334,508	64,376	38.9 of total labour force
				100.0
Managerial, professional and technical occupations ..... (managers & owners manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail, community, business and personal service industries, nurses, clergy, artists, etc.)	18,022	15,378	2,644	4.5
Clerical occupations ..... (shipping and receiving clerks, etc.)	5,367	3,945	1,422	1.3
Sales clerks, etc.....	6,188	4,165	2,023	1.6
Service & recreation ..... (guards, watchmen, cooks, waiters, kitchen helpers, barbers, launderers, janitors, etc.)	56,734	28,398	28,336	14.2

Adamson, Edith    Measuring the Need for Adult Basic Education,  
 Adult Education Section, Education Division,  
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 18, 1966, p.2.

Table No. 24

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>%</u>
Persons not in the labour force with no schooling or 1 - 4 years	583,659	216,109	367,550	100.0
15 - 19 .....	18,006	9,449	8,557	3.0
20 - 24 .....	16,735	5,474	11,261	2.9
25 - 34 .....	48,188	11,283	36,905	8.3
35 - 44 .....	69,826	13,920	55,906	12.0
45 - 54 .....	81,887	17,963	63,924	14.0
55 - 64 .....	104,495	30,016	74,479	17.9
65 and over .....	244,522	128,004	116,518	41.9

Canadian born Eskimos and Indians, by education level 15 years of age and over.  
Census, 1961.

<u>Indians</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	110,061	100.0
No schooling or grades 1-4 only	48,078	43.7

<u>Eskimos</u>		
Total	6,298	100.0
No schooling or grades 1-4 only	5,695	90.4

Adamson, Edith      Measuring the Needs for Adult Basic Education,  
Adult Education Section, Education Division,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 18, 1966,  
Page 4.



Table No. 25

Population 15 and over not Canadian-born, 1961	<u>Number</u>
Total, no schooling and elementary 1-4 grades	297,223
British born	31,915
French born	8,665
Total, British and French born	40,580

% without language handicap    13.7%

Foreign born, foreign speaking (less persons from USA and other English or French speaking countries)	256,643
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Population 15 years and over, Canadian born and non-Canadian born, no schooling and 1-4 grades only, Census 1961

	<u>Canadian born</u>	<u>non-Canadian born</u>
(a) Total <sup>1</sup>	9,471,082	2,575,243
(b) No schooling and 1-4 grades	736,928	256,643
% (b) of (a)	7.8	10.0

<sup>1</sup> includes 9,366 attending school.

Non-Canadian born by period of immigration, 15 years and over, no schooling and 1-4 grades only, Census 1961.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	297,223	100.0
Before 1931	185,378	62.4
1931-1945	9,353	3.2
1946-1950	16,410	5.5
1951-1955	35,473	11.9
1956-1961	50,609	17.0

Adamson, Edith, Measuring the Needs for Adult Basic Education,  
Adult Education Section, Education Division,  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 18, 1966, p. 5

## ADULT EDUCATION

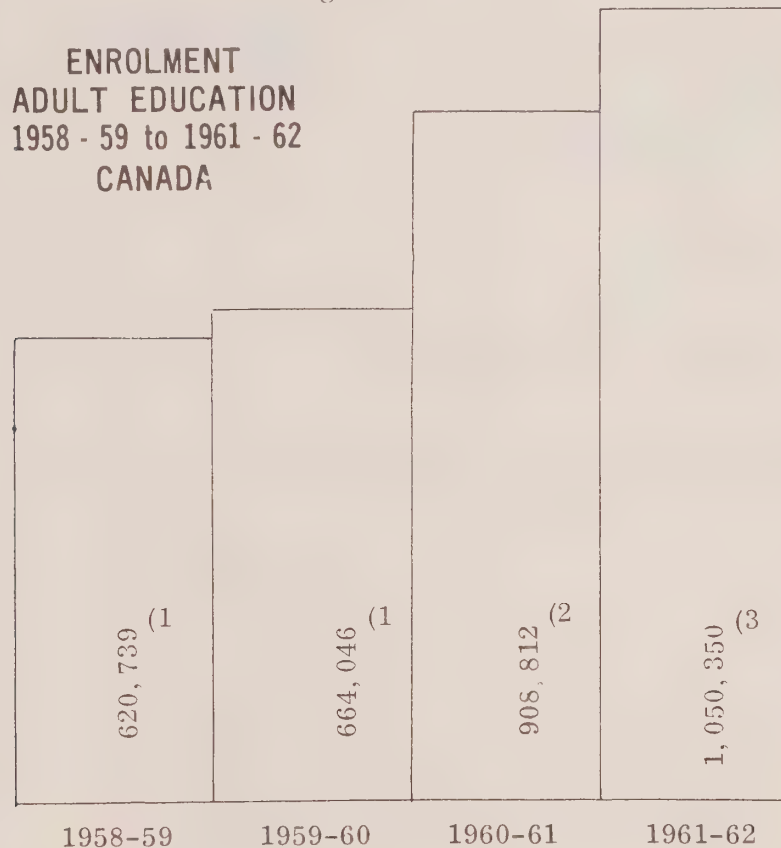
Annual surveys from 1957 to 1961 show steady increase in adult education enrolment from a total of 522,207 in 1957-8 to 908,812 in 1960 under university, government and business college sponsorship.

Out of the total enrolment, 18.6% received high school diplomas or university degrees. 31.8% received vocational, industrial, commercial, agricultural, home economics courses. Others took informal non-credit courses.

Figure No. 13 shows adult education on the rise in Canada. In 1957-8 there were 522,207 who joined the adult education and in 1960-1, the number increased to 908,812 showing an increase of 386,605 or 74.03%. During 1961-2 there were 1,050,350 who joined adult education system showing an increase of 15.57% over 1960-1.

Adult education offers a variety of opportunities to persons who are not attending school full-time to raise their academic qualifications, secure vocational training and engage in other social and cultural learning experiences.

Figure No. 13



1 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 315.

2 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 351.

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 355.

## EMPLOYMENT - CANADA

After the record levels of unemployment during the great depression of the nineteen thirties, employment increased substantially by 1939 and reached an all time high in 1943 and remained high till the end of World War II. Even after the war employment continued to rise due to the rising standard of living and increased demand for goods and services. Employment reached a new peak in 1953 followed by a slight decline in 1954. It rose again in 1957. A general recovery in employment commenced in the second quarter of 1961 and continued through 1962.

In 1960, the age group 14-19 years constituted 8.67% of the total labour force and 9.17% in 1965. Of the total labour force, 10.94% were people between 20-24 years of age in 1960. In 1965 the figure for this age group was 11.39% of the total labour force.

Throughout 1947-1961, the unemployment rate was substantially lower for women than men.

Table No. 26 shows estimates of the Civil Labour Force Annual Averages for Canada for the years 1946 and 1953-1963. It also shows the percentages of employed and unemployed.

Table No. 26

### ESTIMATES OF CIVIL LABOUR FORCE ANNUAL AVERAGES 1946 and 1953 - 1963 CANADA

Year	Total(1) Labour Force '000	Total(1) Employed '000	% Employed to Total Labour Force	Unemployed(1) '000	% Unemployed to Total Labour Force
1946	4,829	4,666	96.62	163	3.38
1953	5,397	5,235	97.00	162	3.00
1954	5,493	5,243	95.45	250	4.55
1955	5,610	5,364	95.61	245	4.39
1956	5,782	5,585	96.59	197	3.41
1957	6,003	5,725	95.37	278	4.63
1958	6,127	5,695	92.95	432	7.05
1959	6,228	5,856	94.03	373	5.97
1960	6,403	5,955	93.00	448	7.00
1961	6,518	6,049	92.80	469	7.20
1962	6,608	6,217	94.08	391	5.92
1963(2)	6,737	6,364	94.48	373	5.54

Note: The above statistics are estimates based on samples and may have an inherent sampling error. Figures do not include inmates of institutions, or people on Indian Reservations.

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 713.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 722.

Table No. 27 shows the percentage distribution of the employed by industrial groups in Canada for 1946 and 1953-1963. The percentage of distribution shows the decrease in "Agriculture", "Other Primary Industries" and "Manufacturing".

Table No. 27

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED  
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1946 and 1953-1963  
CANADA**

Year	Total Employed '000	Agriculture %	Other Primary Industries %	Manufacturing %	Construction %	Transportation and Other Utilities %	Trade %	Finance Insurance & Real Estate %	Service %
1946	4,666	25.4	4.0	26.0	4.8	8.1	12.3	2.6	16.8
1953	5,235	16.4	3.8	26.4	6.6	9.2	15.6	3.2	18.8
1954	5,243	16.8	4.1	25.3	6.4	8.7	15.8	3.2	19.7
1955	5,364	15.3	4.5	25.6	6.9	8.7	15.7	3.3	20.0
1956	5,585	13.9	4.6	25.7	7.4	8.9	15.8	3.5	20.2
1957	5,725	13.0	4.3	26.1	7.6	8.9	15.7	3.6	20.8
1958	5,695	12.5	3.7	25.6	7.5	8.9	16.0	3.7	22.1
1959	5,856	11.8	3.4	25.5	7.5	8.9	16.2	3.7	23.0
1960	5,955	11.3	3.5	24.7	7.0	8.6	16.5	3.8	24.6
1961	6,049	11.1	3.0	25.0	6.7	8.4	16.3	4.0	25.5
1962	6,217	10.5	2.8	25.2	6.9	8.5	16.1	4.0	26.0
1963	6,364	10.1	2.8	25.3	7.1	8.5	16.0	4.0	26.2 <sup>(1)</sup>

Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 715.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 724.



Table No. 28 shows the hiring, separation and turnover rates per 100 persons on payrolls in Canada for the period 1960 to 1964. Hirings are additions to the work force and separations are those whose employment has ended. The rate of labour turnover is defined as being equal to either the hiring or the separation rate whichever is lower.<sup>(1)</sup> This figure shows a gradual rise in the rate of hiring from 6 per 100 in 1960 to 6.4 in 1964. Separation rate was highest in 1960 (6.2) and dropped to 6 in 1964.

Table No. 28

**HIRING, SEPARATION  
AND TURNOVER RATES  
CANADA**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hiring<sup>(2)</sup> Rate</u>	<u>Separation<sup>(2)</sup> Rate</u>	<u>Turnover</u>
1960	6.0	6.2	6.0
1961	6.0	5.9	5.9
1962	6.2	6.0	6.0
1963	6.2	5.9	5.9
1964	6.4	6.0	6.0

1 Hiring and Separation Rates in Certain Industries, Sept. 1964 to Feb. 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1966, No. 72-006, p. 6.

2 Per 100 persons on the payroll.

Figure No.14 shows Ontario's labour force by age groups for the period 1960 to 1965. We are primarily interested in the age group 14-19 years and 20-24 years.

The percentage of the labour force represented by the age groups 14-19 years and 20-24 years for the period 1960 to 1965 is shown in Table No.25.

#### Age Group 14-19 Years

This age group in the labour force decreased from 206,000 in 1960 to 198,000 in 1961, a decrease of 3.83%. It rose to 204,000 in 1962, a rise of 3.03% over the 1961 figure. Since then it has been rising until it reached 240,000 in 1965, an increase of 16.50% over the 1960 figures.

#### Age Group 20-24 Years

In the labour force this age group rose from 260,000 in 1960 to 265,000 in 1961, an increase of 1.92%. But this labour force group fell to 262,000 in 1962, a decrease of 1.13% from the 1961 figure. After 1963, the 20-24 years group in labour force rose to 298,000 or 14.62% over the 1960 figure.

#### Population of Ontario

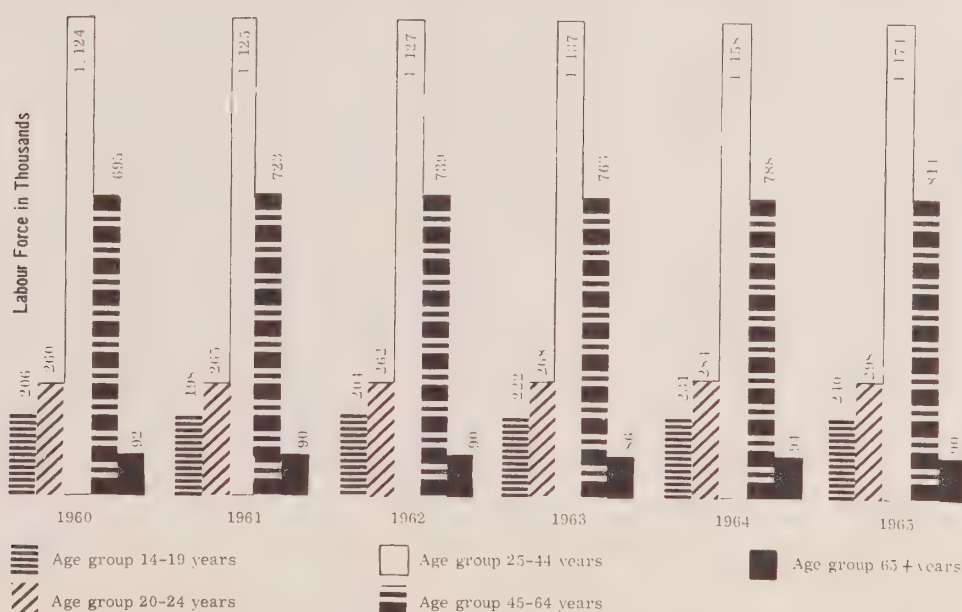
1961 — 6,236,092      1965 — 6,731,000      an increase of 7.94%

#### Projection of Ontario's Population and Percentage Increase

1966	1971	1976	1981	1986 <sup>(1)</sup>
6,853,600	7,527,500	8,334,700	9,291,600	10,387,800
9.90%	9.83%	10.72%	11.48%	11.80%

Figure No. 14

#### ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE BY AGE 1960 to 1965 ANNUAL AVERAGES



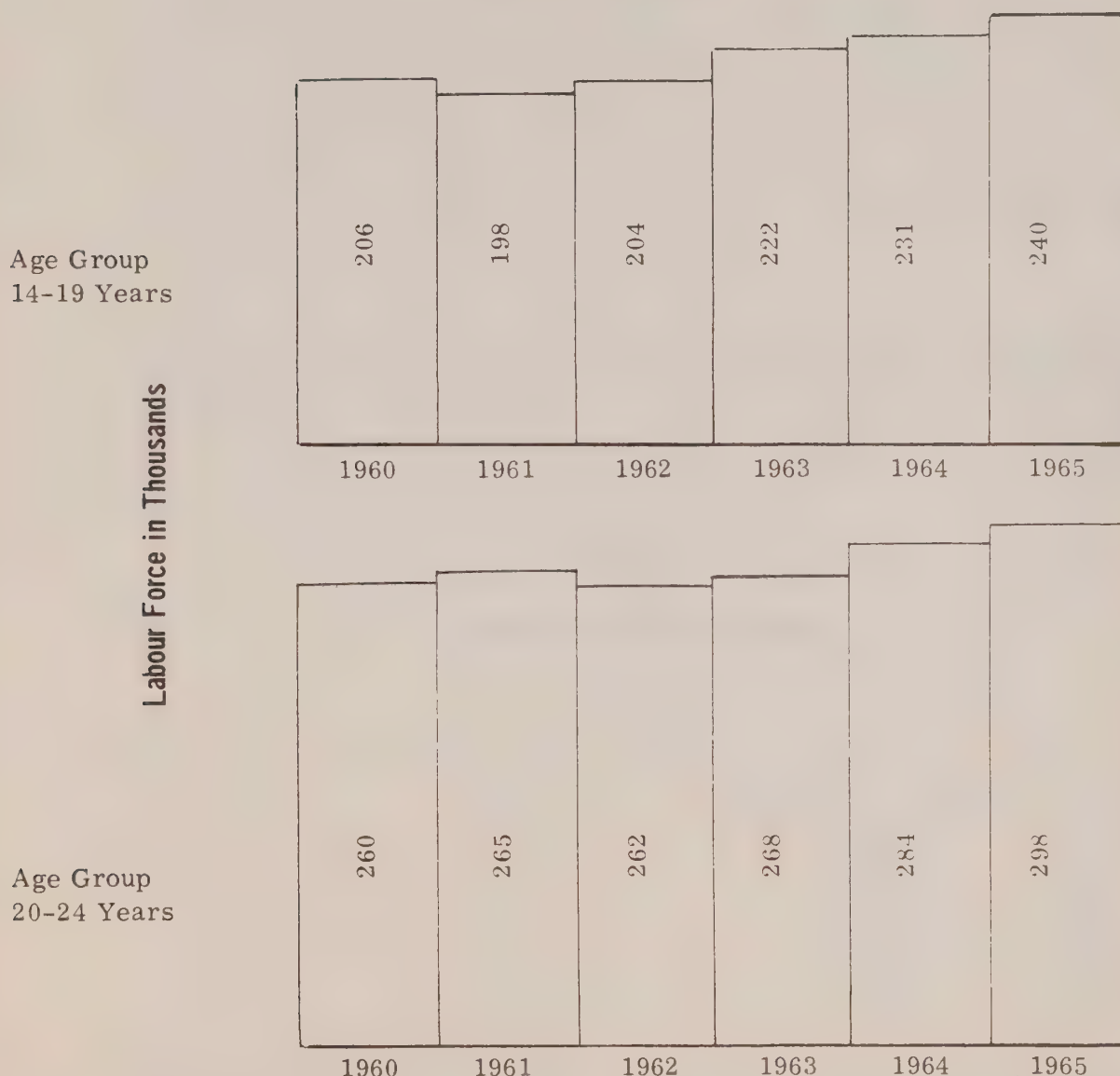
Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, April 1966, p.35.

- 1 Department of Economics and Development, Economics Branch, Nov. 1963. p. 1. Summarized on the basis of data supplied by the Department of Economics and Development, Economics Branch.

Figure No. 15 shows Ontario's labour force in the age groups 14-19 years and 20-24 years for the period 1960-1965. There was a gradual increase in the labour force for these two age groups for the 5-year period. In the age group 14-19 years, the labour force increased from 206,000 in 1960 to 240,000 in 1965, and in the case of the age group 20-24 years, it increased from 260,000 in 1960 to 298,000 in 1965.

Figure No.15

**ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP**  
**1960 to 1965**  
**14 - 19 YEARS and 20 - 24 YEARS**  
**ANNUAL AVERAGES**



Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, April 1966, p. 35.

Table No.29 shows the percentages of the labour force in the 14-19 years and 20-24 years groups in Ontario for the years 1960-65. Both age groups show increases in the total labour force.

Table No.29

**PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE  
OF 14-19 YEARS and 20-24 YEARS AGE GROUPS  
TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, ONTARIO, 1960-1965**

Year	14 - 19 years	20 - 24 years
1960	8.67%	10.94%
1961	8.25%	11.04%
1962	8.42%	10.82%
1963	8.97%	8.97%
1964	9.04%	11.11%
1965	9.17%	11.40%

Ontario Statistical Review 1965, Department of Economics & Development, Toronto, April 1965, p.35

Table No.30 shows Ontario's labour force and percentage increase therein for the period 1960 to 1965. The labour force increased from 1.01% during 1960-61 to 2.27% in 1964-65.

Table No. 30

**ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE**

Year	Total Labour Force	Percentage Increase in Labour Force	
		Period	Percentage
1960	2,377,000		
1961	2,401,000	1960-61	1.01%
1962	2,422,000	1961-62	0.87%
1963	2,476,000	1962-63	2.23%
1964	2,556,000	1963-64	3.23%
1965	2,614,000	1964-65	2.27%

Ontario Statistical Review 1965, Department of Economics & Development, Toronto, April 1965, p. 35



The following observations appeared under the heading "The Flood Gates are Opening", and pertain to the labour problems of the 20-24 years age-group:

The increase in the number of people entering the 20-24 age-group—the time at which they enter the labour force for life—was estimated at 20% last year. But this year and each year until the end of the decade, the average increase will be a full 30%. This flood of young people onto the labour market has become the central fact of Canada's economic life.

The Economic Council of Canada has made it clear that every economic decision the government makes from now on must be directed at finding work for the fastest growing labour force in the western world.

The labour force, which stood at last official count at 7,108,000 in October, is expected to grow by an unparalleled 1 million persons between 1965 and 1970. But if it is growing fast in quantity, the Council has warned, it must grow even faster in quality if serious economic hardship is to be avoided.

. . . nobody is deluded any more that immigration alone can meet Canada's manpower needs. The lesson is clear: the quality of our domestic labour force must be improved.

Education is the only practical means to this end.

The Council warned in its first annual review that, with the advance of technology, the day was gone when a tradesman could expect to stay in the same occupation all his working life.

Only an increase in the general level of education can give the Canadian labour force the mobility (not only from region to region, but from occupation to occupation) which it will need.

The need to increase the number of educated workers is especially urgent at the university level. <sup>(1)</sup>

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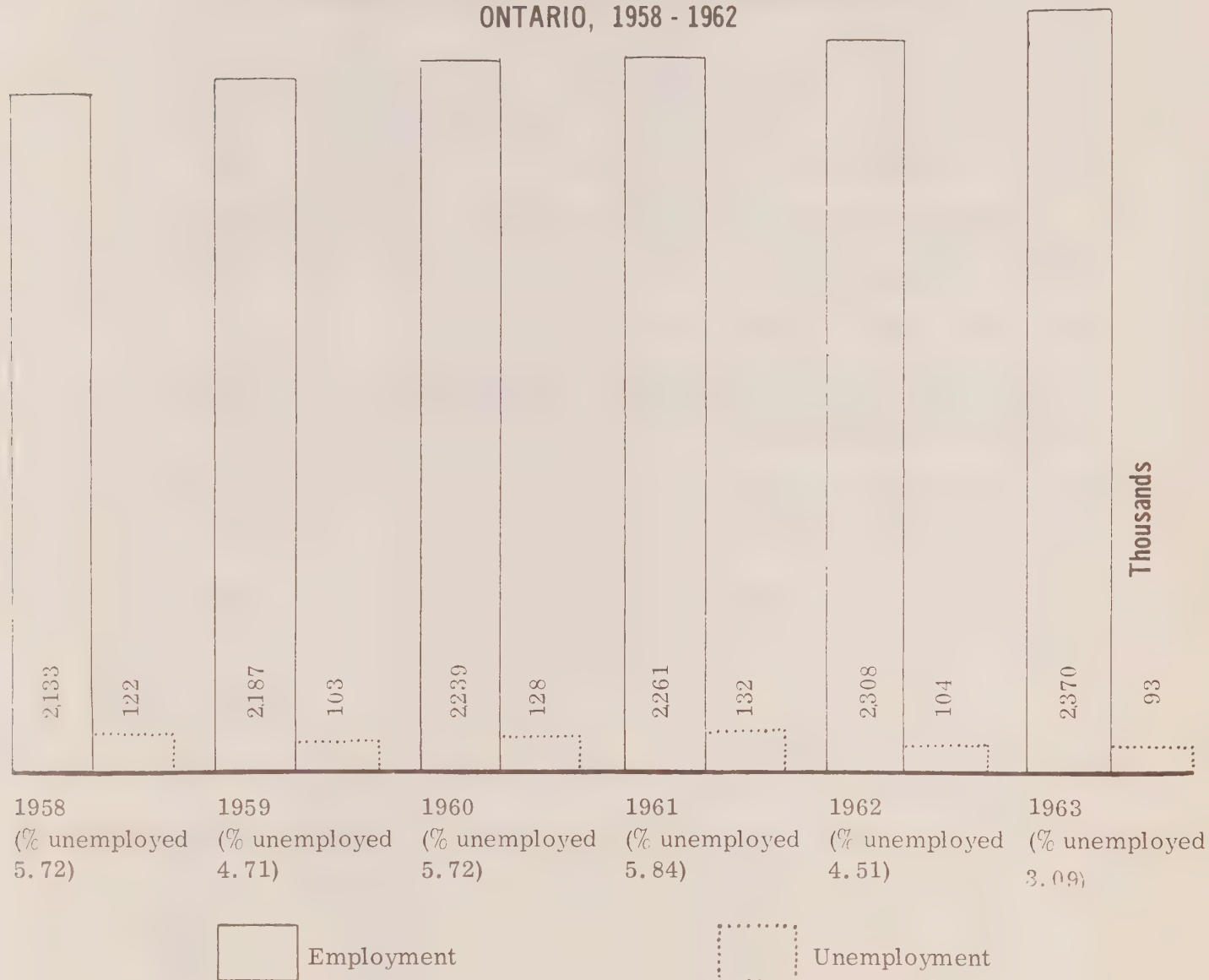
1 The School Guidance Worker, March 1966. Vol.21, No.6, p.13. (Reprinted from Financial Times Annual, Jan. 17, 1966.)

Figure No. 16 shows the estimates of employment and unemployment for the province of Ontario during the period 1958 to 1962. The number employed gradually rose from 2,133,000 in 1958 to 2,308,000 in 1962 showing an increase of 8.20%. During the same period the population of Ontario increased from 5,803,000<sup>(1)</sup> in 1958 to 6,342,000<sup>(2)</sup> in 1962, an increase of 9.29%.

The percentage of unemployment decreased from 5.72% in 1958 to 4.71% in 1959 and then kept on increasing to reach 5.72% in 1960 and 5.84% in 1961. But in 1962 the percentage of unemployment was reduced to 4.51%.

Figure No. 16

### ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT and UNEMPLOYMENT ONTARIO, 1958 - 1962



Canada Year Book 1963-64, p.716.

1 Canada Year Book 1959, p. 163.

2 Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, Dept.Economics & Development, p. 31.

Table No.31 shows the estimates of employment and unemployment for Ontario for 1946 and for 1953-1962. Gradual increase in the labour force is followed by gradual rise in the percentage of employment.

Table No. 31

**ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT and UNEMPLOYMENT  
ONTARIO, 1946 and 1953 - 1963**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total<sup>(2)</sup> Labour Force '000</u>	<u>Total<sup>(1)</sup> Employed '000</u>	<u>% Employed to Total Labour Force</u>	<u>Unemployed<sup>(1)</sup> '000</u>	<u>% of Unemployment to Total Labour Force</u>
1946	1,702	1,654	97.18	48	2.82
1953	1,948	1,907	97.90	41	2.10
1954	2,022	1,945	96.19	77	3.81
1955	2,059	1,993	96.79	66	3.21
1956	2,147	2,096	97.62	51	2.38
1957	2,238	2,157	96.38	77	3.62
1958	2,264	2,133	94.21	122	5.79
1959	2,301	2,187	95.05	103	4.95
1960	2,377	2,239	94.19	128	5.81
1961	2,401	2,261	94.17	132	5.83
1962	2,422	2,308	95.29	104	4.71
1963 <sup>(3)</sup>	2,463	2,370	96.22	93	3.78

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 716.

2 The figure in this column is the combination of the figures in columns "Total Employed" and "Unemployed".

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 724.

Table No. 32 shows the labour force by major occupational groups for Ontario for the years 1951 and 1961. It also shows the percentage of the number of employees to each occupation and the percentage change between 1951 and 1961.

Table No. 32

LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS - ONTARIO<sup>(1)</sup>

	1951		1961		% Change 1951-1961
	Number	% of	Number	% of	
		Total		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	%
Proprietary & Managerial	150	8.0	193	8.1	28.4
Professional	141	7.5	240	10.0	69.7
Clerical	245	13.0	353	14.7	43.5
Agricultural	203	10.8	172	7.2	- 15.0
Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	3	.2	3	.1	4.8
Logging	16	.9	12	.5	- 27.4
Mining & Quarrying	20	1.1	26	1.1	26.2
Manufacturing & Mechanical	402	21.4	441	18.4	9.7
Construction	104	5.5	120	5.0	15.2
Transportation	138	7.3	165	6.9	18.8
Commercial	119	6.3	173	7.2	45.6
Financial	14	.7	23	1.0	67.5
Service	180	9.5	297	12.4	65.0
Personal	128	6.8	222	9.3	73.2
Labourers	127	6.8	122	5.1	- 4.4
Not Stated	19	1.0	55	2.3	191.2
All Occupations	1,883	100.0	2,393	100.0	27.1

1 Statistics based on modified 1951 census definitions and not comparable with individual census figures, D.B.S., 1961 Census of Canada (Historical Tables), Vol. 3, 1-1.

Note: Figures may not equal total due to rounding.

(Reproduced in Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, p. 38.)



## THE IMPACT OF WINTER

"Seasonal unemployment is the result of variations in economic activity that take place regularly within the period of a single year." <sup>(1)</sup>

. . . . . "the overall decline in the seasonal index of employment between summer and winter averages about 10 percentage points. Based on a work force of slightly over 6,000,000, this means that about 600,000 fewer persons are employed in winter than in summer. <sup>(2)</sup> However, while the seasonal index of male employment drops by about 11 per cent in winter, the seasonal index of female employment drops by only 5 per cent. Men vastly outnumber women in the work force. Out of the total of seasonally disemployed persons, over 500,000 are men and over 90,000 women." <sup>(3)</sup>

"The largest group leaving the labour force (each year in September) is made up of students, chiefly between the ages of 14 and 19. However, many housewives, farm employees, other primary workers and, to a lesser extent, retired part-time personnel and other occasional workers also leave." <sup>(4)</sup>

"It has been demonstrated that not all of the 600,000 men and women who become seasonally disemployed continue to be available for work. Certain categories leave the labour force and the result of this withdrawal represents an overall drop in the seasonal index of the labour force of approximately 5 percentage points. Based on an average labour force of about 6.6 million, this means that about 330,000 of the 600,000 persons laid off in winter do not continue to be available for winter employment. This leaves about 270,000 persons who are available for winter work and are considered as seasonally unemployed. This figure tends to overstate the 'real' volume of seasonal unemployment, since it was computed during a period of recovery rather than one of full employment. During a period of full employment, it would more properly be assessed at close to 200,000. <sup>(5)</sup> For the purposes of the present analysis, however, the extent of seasonal unemployment may be estimated at about 250,000, or roughly 4 per cent of the current labour force. <sup>(6)</sup>

"It is evident that the largest single contributor to seasonal unemployment in Canada is the construction industry, which accounts for more than one-third of

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1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Department of Labour, Economic and Research Branch, Ottawa, November 1965, p. 5.

2 Between the summer of 1964 and winter of 1965, this declined to less than 400,000, in part because of the fuller employment conditions of the economy and in part because of the effectiveness of the government's winter works incentive programs.

3 Ibid, p. 15.

4 Ibid, p. 17.

5 The low point in unemployment in 1964 was 218,000 in September; the high was in January 1965 at 408,000. The winter figure was influenced substantially by the government's winter works programs . . .

6 Ibid, p. 19.

all workers who are seasonally unemployed in winter. <sup>(1)</sup> This is even more significant in view of the fact that the construction industry accounts for only 8 per cent of the total industrial work force. " <sup>(2)</sup>

"Evidence indicates that approximately one half of the seasonally unemployed workers are attached to construction, primary and transportation jobs and another 25 per cent are engaged in general labour, mostly in unskilled construction work. These occupations account for about 50 per cent of seasonally inactive workers (plus a majority of the unskilled) while the total work force in the industries from which they come accounts for less than 30 per cent of workers in all industries." <sup>(3)</sup>

"In Ontario, all industries are more active the year round and the unemployment rate in winter is about equal to the summer rate in the Atlantic region. This means that Ontario workers laid off from seasonal industries are more likely to gain access to alternative employment than their Atlantic counterparts. " <sup>(4)</sup>

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1 There were 68,000 fewer workers employed in construction in the first quarter of 1965 compared with the fourth quarter of 1964. In the 1962-63 period, the difference was well over 100,000.

2 Ibid, p.23

3 Ibid, p.25

4 Ibid, p.28

Figure No. 17 "shows the relationship of five major industrial groupings to total employment ... and seasonal unemployment".

"It is evident that the largest single contributor to seasonal unemployment in Canada is the construction industry which accounts for more than one third of all workers who are seasonally unemployed. This is even more significant in view of the fact that the construction industry accounts for only eight per cent to the total industrial work force."

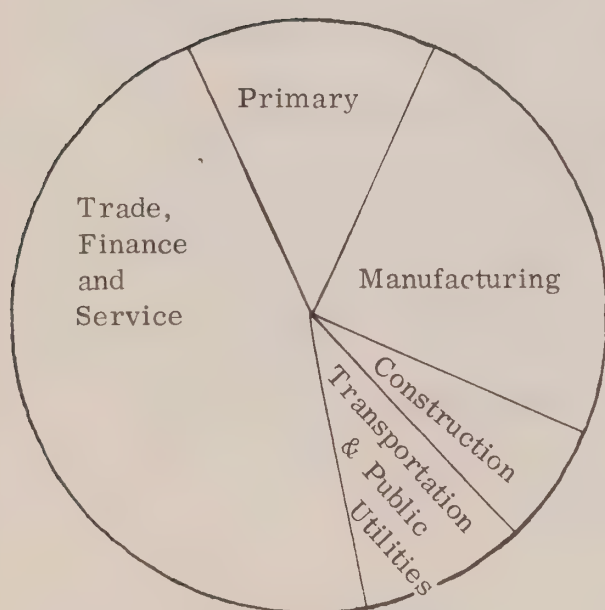
"... only 13% of the total work force is attached to the primary industries but these account for 18% of the seasonally unemployed work force."

"... the transportation and public utility industries which, with only 9% of the total work force, account for 11% of the seasonal job seekers."

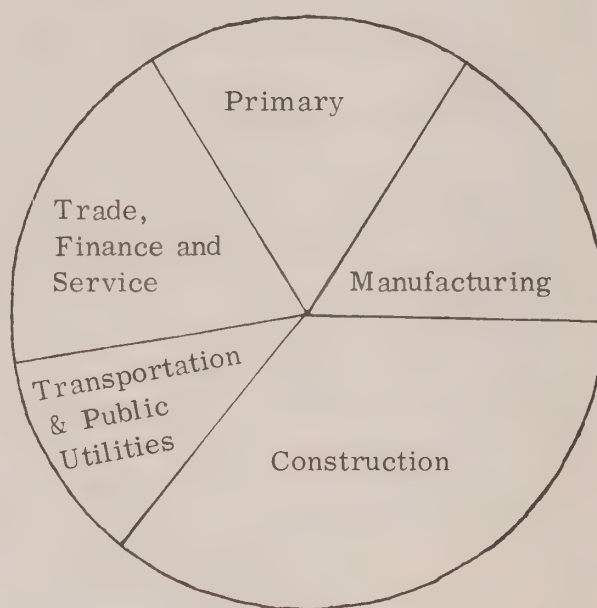
"The trade, finance and service industries employ nearly one half of the total work force and the manufacturing industry another quarter. Yet, these industries combined account for only 35% of the seasonally unemployed workers."<sup>(1)</sup>

Figure No. 17

### THE INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT AVERAGES 1961 - 1964, CANADA <sup>(2)</sup>



EMPLOYED WORKERS



SEASONALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

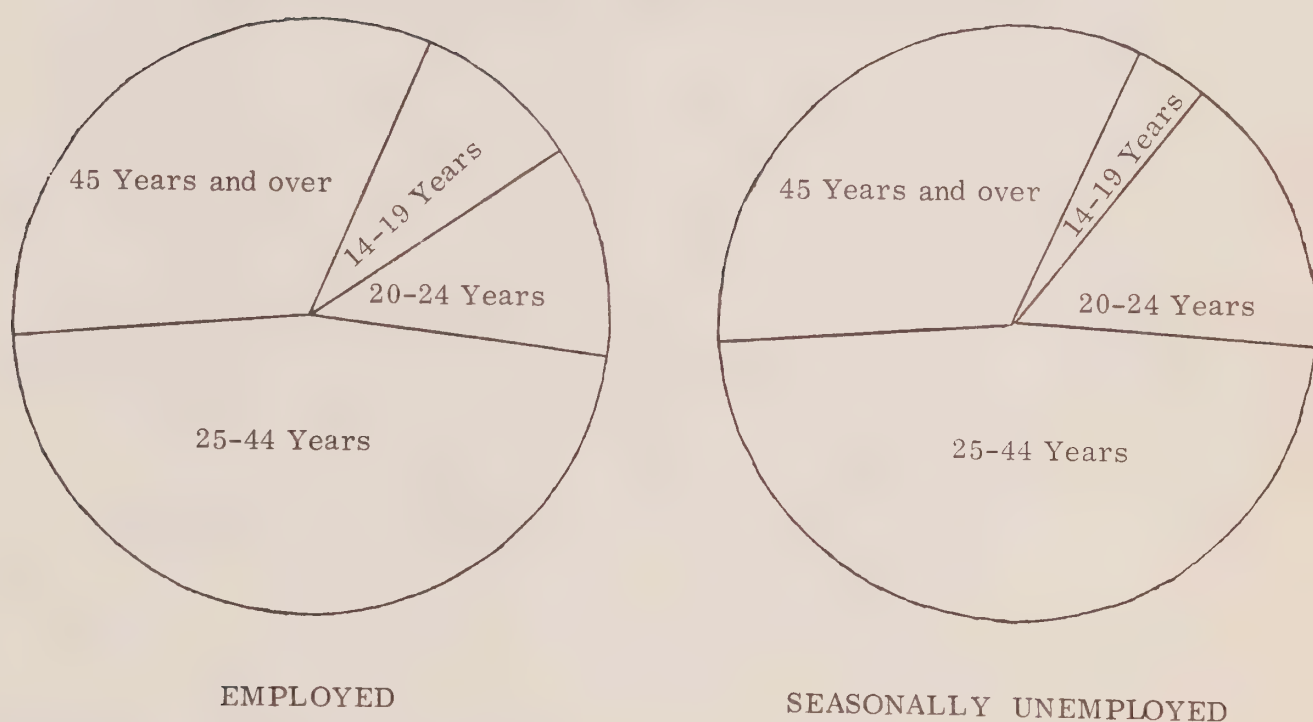
1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Economics & Research Branch, Dept. of Labour, Canada, Nov. 1965, pp. 23, 25.

2 Ibid, p. 24.

Figure No. 18 "compares the age distribution of the seasonally unemployed with that of the work force. It can be seen that while 88% of employed workers are between the ages of 20 and 44 65% of the seasonally unemployed are in this age group. In case of 25-44 age group, the difference is less marked, 48% of all seasonally unemployed come from this age category in contrast to 45 % who are employed in this group".<sup>(1)</sup>

Figure No. 18

### THE AGE COMPOSITION AVERAGES 1961 - 1964 CANADA<sup>(2)</sup>



1 The Impact of Winter on the Canadian Worker, Economics & Research Branch, Department of Labour, Nov. 1965, p. 29.

2 Ibid, p. 30.



## PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income includes payments from government such as family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, and war service gratuities. It also includes wages, salaries and net income of unincorporated business, interest and dividends, and net rental income of persons. It does not include undistributed profits of corporations and other elements of national income not paid out to persons.

Table No. 33

Personal Income of Canada		Personal Income of Ontario <sup>(3)</sup>	
in millions of dollars		in millions of dollars	
1958	- \$ 24,675 <sup>(1)</sup>	1958	- \$ 9,978
1959	- 26,036 <sup>(2)</sup>	1959	- 10,566
1960	- 27,435	1960	- 11,023
1961	- 28,493	1961	- 11,490
1962	- 30,817	1962	- 12,244
1963	- 32,771	1963	- 13,022
		1964	- 13,996
		1965	- 15,239

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S. 1964, p. 1018.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 1011.

3 Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p.53.

## SUMMARY

Personal income of Canada for the period 1958 to 1963 shows a tendency to rise. There is a rise of 32.81% between these dates. In 1962 it stood at \$30,817,000,000 and rose by over 6% to \$32,771,000,000 in 1963. The increase took place because of large payments to farmers by the Canadian Wheat Board and the combined effects of higher labour income, farm income and increased old age security transfer payments from the government.

Personal income of Ontario as a percentage of Canada dropped from 40.4 in 1958 to 40.1 in 1965.

Table No. 34

	Canada	Ontario
1958	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,714
1959	1,489	1,770
1960	1,535	1,804
1961	1,564	1,843
1962	1,667	1,931
1963	1,735	2,020
1964	1,821	2,125
1965	1,942	2,264

## PER CAPITA INCOME

Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p. 53.

Figure No. 19 compares per capita income for Ontario and Canada for the periods 1960 to 1965. Per capita income was on the rise for both Ontario and Canada all through this period 1960 to 1965, and Ontario's per capita income was higher than Canada's. It rose from \$1,804 in 1960 for Ontario to \$2,264 in 1965, an increase of 25.50%. In the case of Canada, it rose from \$1,535 in 1960 to \$1,942 in 1965, a rise of 26.51%.

Figure No. 19

PER CAPITA INCOME  
ONTARIO and CANADA  
1960 to 1965

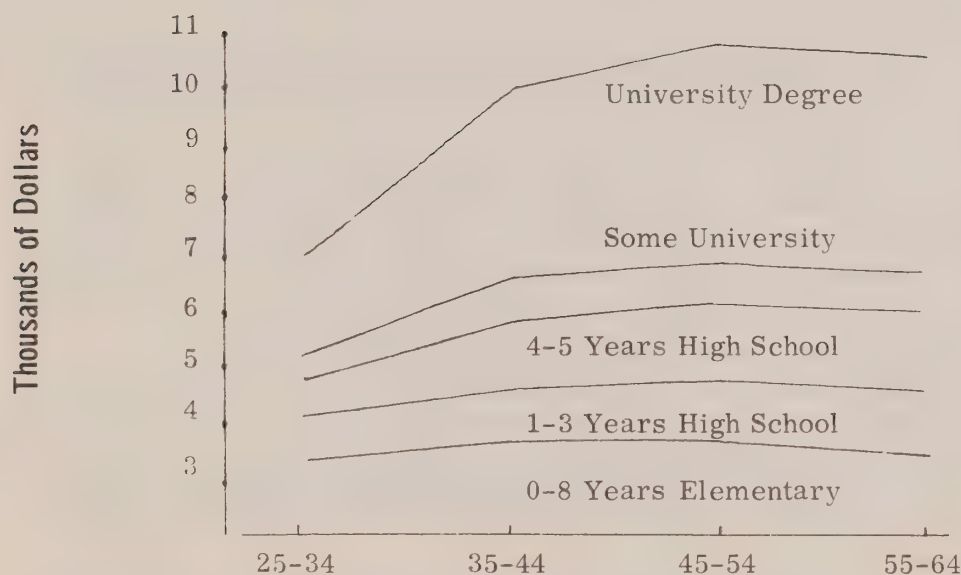


Ont. Statistical Review 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, Apr., p. 53.

Figure No. 20 shows income by age group and educational level for the male Canadian non-farm labour force, 1961. This figure "suggests that higher education not only helps to account for higher initial earnings, but also that subsequent experience and performance is also influenced by the degree of initial formal training. In other words, advances in an individual's earning potential are more pronounced and prolonged in professional, managerial and other occupations requiring relatively high degrees of education, skill and flexibility. They are less pronounced and declines set in earlier for those in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations requiring relatively lower educational attainments."<sup>(1)</sup>

Figure No. 20

INCOME BY AGE GROUP AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL<sup>(2)</sup>  
MALE NON-FARM LABOUR FORCE, 1961, CANADA



Based on data from Census of Canada, 1961.

1 The School Guidance Worker, Feb. 1966, Vol. 21, No. 5, p. 30.

2 Ibid., p. 31.

# NORTHERN ONTARIO PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP SAULT STE. MARIE, SUDBURY, ELLIOT LAKE, TIMMINS AND NORTH BAY - 1961

	Sault Ste. Marie		Sudbury		Elliot Lake		Timmins		North Bay	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No Income	9	-	23	.1	-	-	17	.2	10	.2
Under \$1,000	267	2.6	436	2.4	20	.9	254	3.7	224	3.9
\$1,000 - 1,999	397	3.9	599	3.3	22	1.0	487	7.1	271	4.8
2,000 - 2,999	660	6.4	845	4.6	46	2.1	638	9.3	416	7.3
3,000 - 3,999	1,017	9.9	1,625	8.9	117	5.4	1,377	20.0	809	14.2
4,000 - 4,999	1,381	13.4	3,327	18.3	235	10.8	1,457	21.1	1,041	18.3
5,000 - 5,999	1,841	17.9	3,836	21.1	395	18.2	894	13.0	796	14.0
6,000 - 6,999	1,464	14.2	2,289	12.6	461	21.2	600	8.7	670	11.8
7,000 - 7,999	956	9.3	1,679	9.2	395	18.2	411	6.0	438	7.7
8,000 - 9,999	1,093	10.6	1,841	10.1	265	12.2	420	6.1	515	9.1
10,000 - 14,999	819	8.0	1,172	6.4	160	7.4	260	3.8	340	6.0
15,000 and over	386	3.8	524	2.9	55	2.5	81	1.2	148	2.6
TOTAL	10,290	100.0	18,196	100.0	2,171	100.0	6,896	100.0	5,678	100.0
Average \$	6,531		6,333		7,000		5,027		5,916	
Median \$	5,771		5,588		6,547		4,746		5,093	

Source: Unpublished Data from Canada 1961 Census.

Table No. 35 shows the percentage distribution of families by Income Group for 1961 for Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Elliot Lake, Timmins and North Bay, Northern Ontario.



Table No. 36

**ESTIMATED PER CAPITA ANNUAL INCOME  
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1960 to 1963**

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cochrane	3,551	3,561	3,688	3,671
Nipissing	3,275	3,408	3,558	3,602
Timiskaming	3,396	3,369	3,324	3,441
Manitoulin	2,558	2,710	2,437	2,759
Sudbury	3,999	4,061	4,046	4,056
Algoma	4,130	4,090	4,232	4,413
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	3,777	3,809	3,868	3,928
Total, Province of Ontario	3,711	3,825	3,932	4,052

Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey, 1966,  
Ontario Department of Economics and Development, p.16.

"Average per capita personal income in Northeastern Ontario was estimated to be \$3,928 in 1963, an increase of four per cent over 1960. This compares with an increase of nine per cent of the Province as a whole."

"According to the 1961 Census of Canada, average family income in Northeastern Ontario in 1961 was \$5,634, compared with \$5,868 in Ontario. The Districts of Algoma (\$6,020) and Sudbury (\$5,973) and the cities of North Bay (\$5,916), Sudbury (\$6,333) and Sault Ste Marie (\$6,531) were all well above both the Regional and Provincial averages."

Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey, 1966,  
Ontario Department of Economics and Development, p.17.

Table No. 37

**LABOUR INCOME PER CAPITA OF LABOUR INCOME RECIPIENTS,  
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO REGION, DISTRICTS, 1957 to 1963**

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	% Change 1963 1957
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Cochrane	3,033	3,241	3,226	3,417	3,411	3,573	3,625	19.5
Nipissing	2,793	2,939	3,006	3,021	3,083	3,322	3,341	19.1
Timiskaming	2,813	2,877	2,874	3,144	3,163	3,054	3,228	14.5
Manitoulin	1,980	1,876	1,829	2,077	2,031	1,942	2,481	25.3
Sudbury	3,459	3,336	3,762	3,888	3,963	3,899	3,985	15.1
Algoma	3,603	3,860	3,972	4,013	3,964	4,098	4,330	20.0
Total, Northeastern Ontario Region	3,243	3,344	3,522	3,623	3,649	3,701	3,816	17.1
Total, Province of Ontario	2,915	3,096	3,197	3,309	3,428	3,529	3,678	26.0

Northeastern Ontario Region Economic Survey, 1966,  
Ontario Department of Economics and Development, p.164.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA

Any child who violates a municipal, provincial or federal law is a juvenile delinquent.

"The number of children who were found delinquent during 1964, disregarding the number of separate occasions on which they were found delinquent, was 17,005. The total number of separate occasions on which they appeared and were found delinquent, was 19,365. In 1963, the number of separate appearances which resulted in a finding of delinquency was 17,556." <sup>(3)</sup>

### Juveniles brought before courts in Canada

(1)	{	1957 - 11,928
		1958 - 13,134
		1959 - 13,329
		1960 - 16,009
		1961 - 16,976
		1962 <sup>(2)</sup> - 18,707

Figure No. 22 shows the total population of Canada for the years 1957, 1961 and 1965. In 1957 the total population in Canada was 16.6 million. By 1961 it had risen to 18.2 million, an increase of 9.5%. The estimated population of Canada on January 1, 1965 was 19,440,000, an increase of about 1,202,000 or 6.8% since the census of June 1, 1961. Since then the rate of population growth has been slower than during the previous ten years. This is due in part to a decline in the birthrate since 1961 to an estimated 23.8 per thousand of the population in 1964, compared with an average of 28 per thousand in the first half of the 1951-61 period. A falling off in immigration has also contributed to the decline in the rate of growth.

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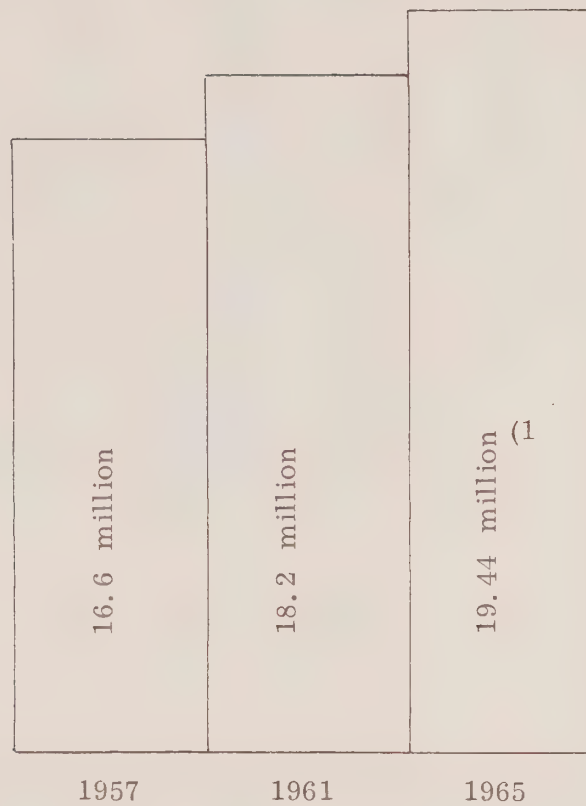
1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S. 1964, p.339.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.416.

3 Juvenile Delinquent 1964, May 1966, Catalogue No. 85-202, Semi-annual, D.B.S., p.7.

## Total Population of Canada

Figure No. 21



% increase between 1957 = 9.5  
1961

% increase between 1961 = 6.8  
1965

Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, 1965,  
Catalogue No. J2-1965, p. 7.

1 Canada 1965-66, July 10, 1965, Catalogue No. CS 11-203/1965, p. 13.



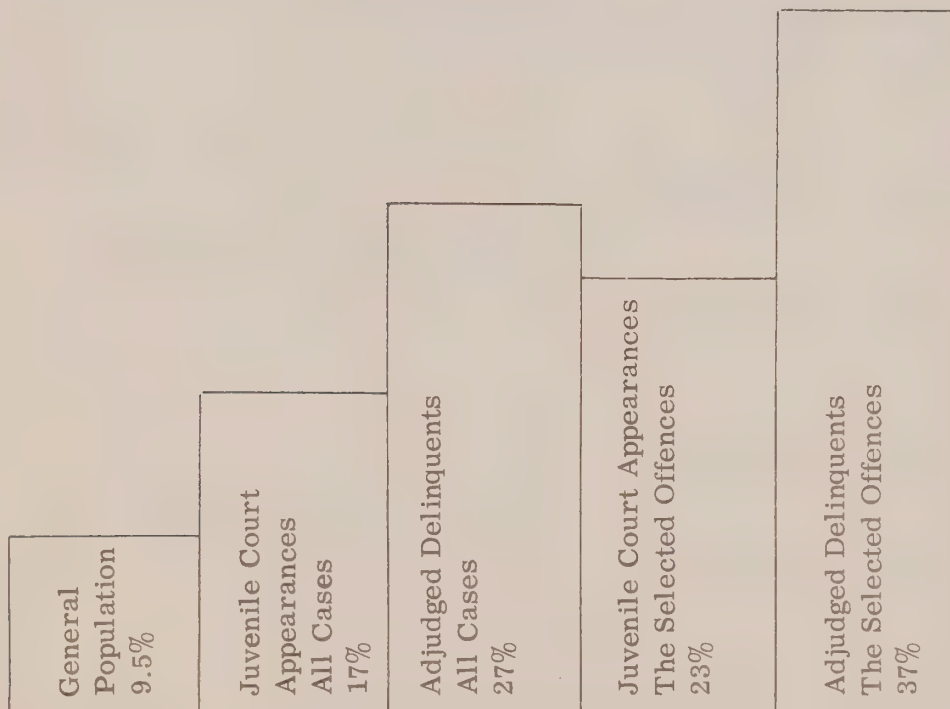
Figure No. 22 shows that "in 1957, the overall population of Canada (including juveniles) was 16.6 million. By 1961, it had risen to 18.2 million, an increase of 9.5%. During the same period, the number of juveniles brought before the court increased from 371 to 435 per hundred thousand, a rise of 17%, or almost double the rate of increase in the general population. The number found delinquent, per hundred thousand, increased from 308 to 392, or 27%, nearly triple the rate of increase in the general population.

The number of those brought before the court for the selected offences ... rose from 190 to 235 per hundred thousand, that is 23%. The number of these found delinquent went from 160 to 220 per hundred thousand, or 37%." (1)

Table No. 34 and figure No. 23 summarize the above mentioned observations.

Figure No. 22

### PERCENTAGE INCREASES BETWEEN GENERAL POPULATION AND JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES, ADJUDGED DELINQUENTS ETC., 1957 and 1961, CANADA



1 Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No.J2-1965, p.7.

Table No. 38

Percentage increase of the following between 1957 and 1961

General Population	9.5%
Juvenile Court Appearances - all cases	17.0%
Juveniles Found Delinquent - all cases	27.0%
Juvenile Court Appearances - selected offences	23.0%
Juveniles Found Delinquent - selected offences	37.0%

Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No.J2-1965, p. 7.

Table No. 39

POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, CANADA

1941 - 3,198,551	
	Increase in Population 1,052,166
	% Increase - 32.9
1951 - 4,250,717	
1951 - 4,250,717	
	Increase in Population 974,493
	% Increase - 22.93
1956 - 5,225,210	
1956 - 5,225,210 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Increase in Population 966,712
	% Increase - 18.50
1961 - 6,191,922 <sup>(2)</sup>	

1 Canada Year Book 1959, p. 155.

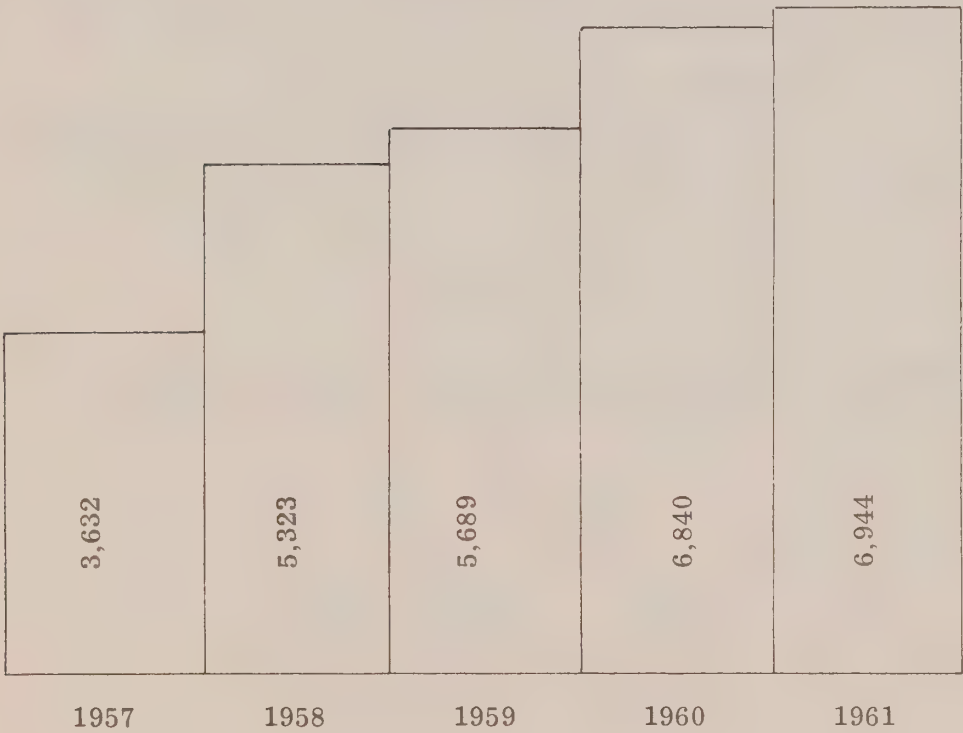
2 Canada Year Book 1965, p. 175.

Figure No. 23 shows the number of juveniles (7-15 years) on probation to the courts and to parents in Canada for the years 1957 to 1961. The number of children placed on probation increased in each of the years 1957 to 1961. Probation totals were 3,632 in 1957, 5,323 in 1958, 5,689 in 1959, 6,840 in 1960, and 6,944 in 1961.

Percentage Increase in Probation Totals		
1957 - 1958	46.56%	The percentage increase in the number of juveniles on probation between 1957 and 1961 is 91.19%.
1958 - 1959	6.09%	
1959 - 1960	20.23%	
1960 - 1961	1.52%	

Figure No.23

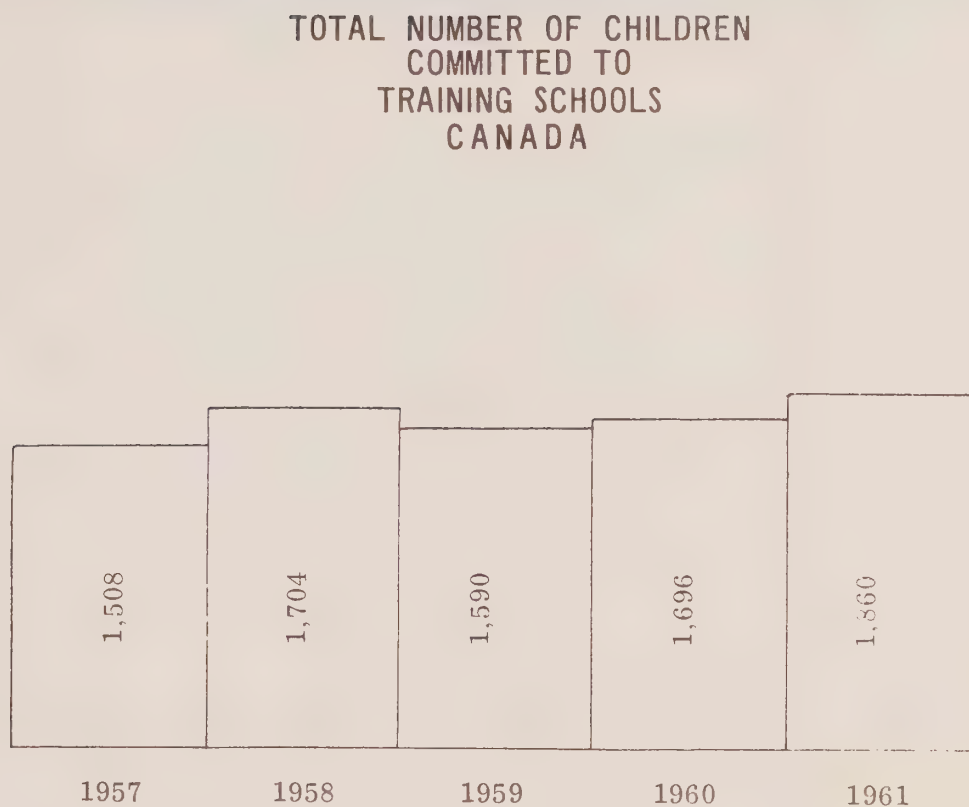
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES 7 TO 15 YEARS PLACED ON PROBATION  
TO COURTS AND TO PARENTS, CANADA



Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No. J2-1965, p. 314.

Figure No. 24 shows the number of children committed to training schools in Canada from 1957 to 1961. With the rise in juvenile delinquency in Canada, the number of children committed to training schools increased over the five year period 1957-1961. In 1957 the total of such children was 1,508; in 1958 the total was 1,704; showing a rise of 13%. In 1959 the total was 1,590; in 1960 it was 1,696; an increase of 6.7%. In 1961 it was 1,860, an increase of 9.74% over 1960. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of children sent to training schools in the period 1959 to 1960.

Figure No. 24



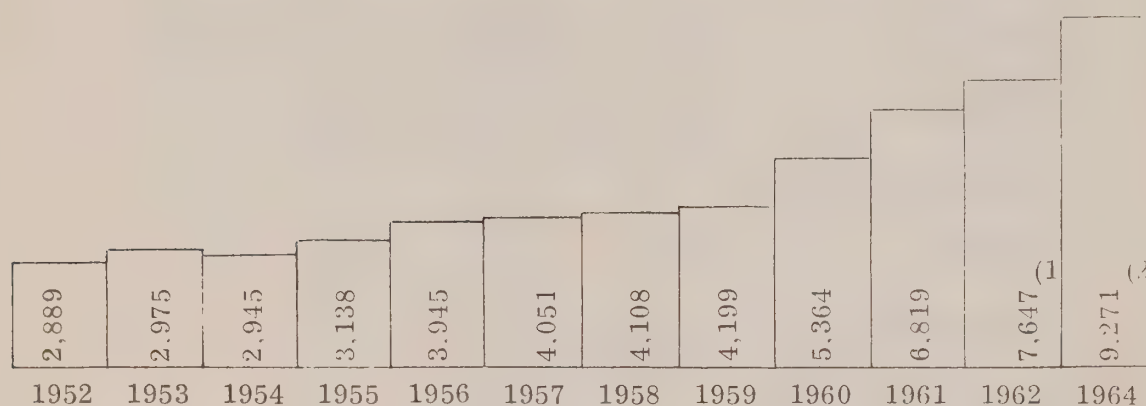
Juvenile Delinquency in Canada, Dept. of Justice, Ottawa, Cata. No. J2-1965, p. 8.



Figure No.25 shows the number of delinquents in Ontario for the period 1952-1962 and 1964. Juvenile delinquency has been on the rise in Ontario since 1952. The rise is greater from 1959 onwards. The percentage of increase in juvenile delinquency between 1958 and 1959 was 2.22%, but it reached 27.74% between 1959 and 1960. The percentage rise between 1961 and 1964 was 35.96. The rise in population was only 9.5% from 1957 to 1961 and 6.6% from 1961 to 1965.

Figure No. 25

### JUVENILE DELINQUENTS 1952 to 1962 and 1964 - ONTARIO



Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p.400.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.416.

2 Juvenile Delinquents. Queen's Printer, May 1966, Cata.No. 85-202, Annual, pp. 30, 31

Table No.40

### PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ONTARIO

Annually for 1958-1962, and the 3 year period 1961-1964

1958 - 1959	2.22%
1959 - 1960	27.74%
1960 - 1961	27.13%
1961 - 1962	12.14%
1961 - 1964	35.96%

Summarized on the basis of data in Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

Table No.41

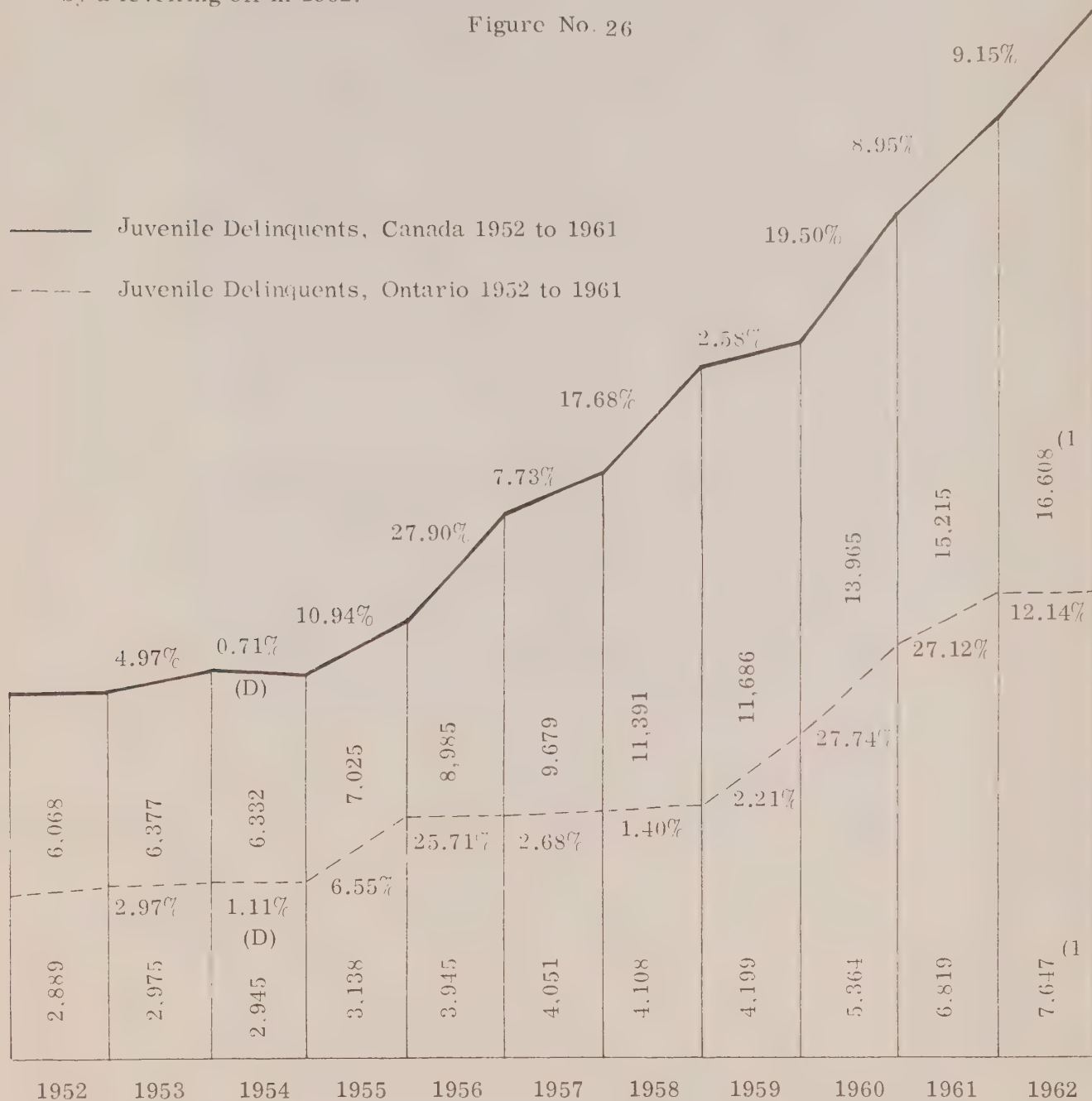
## DELINQUENCY AND CRIMES - ONTARIO

		<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Major sexual offences (rape)	Male	96	7
	Female	—	—
Other sexual offences	Male	951	81
	Female	9	1
Prostitution	Male	279	—
	Female	565	—
Assaults	Male	5,544	171
	Female	328	10
Robbery	Male	555	90
	Female	33	2
Wounding	Male	114	27
	Female	23	2
Housebreaking	Male	4,414	2,127
	Female	97	59
Auto theft	Male	2,336	416
	Female	257	37
Food and Drug Act	Male	14	—
	Female	—	—
Narcotics Control Act	Male	52	—
	Female	31	—
Gaming and betting	Male	1,297	—
	Female	82	—
Theft \$50 and under	Male	5,982	2,960
	Female	1,110	305
Theft over \$50	Male	2,336	416
	Female	257	37
Have stolen goods	Male	1,167	133
	Female	92	8
Other criminal code	Male	13,682	1,336
	Female	1,067	275
Federal statutes	Male	4,596	195
	Female	271	68
Provincial statutes	Male	75,394	639
	Female	6,908	126
Offensive weapons	Male	674	36
	Female	24	—
Municipal by-laws	Male	6,530	126
	Female	784	4

Crime Statistics. D.B.S., 1963, Cata. No. 85-205. Annual, p. 38.

Figure No. 26 compares numbers of juvenile delinquents in Ontario and Canada. The delinquency figures for both rose with the population increases: the Canadian population was 16,080,791 in 1956, and 18,238,247 in 1961, a rise of 13.42%; in Ontario the population increased from 5,404,900 in 1956 to 6,236,100 in 1961, an increase of 15.38% for the period. The increase in juvenile delinquency in Ontario was gradual from 1952 to 1958. From 1959 to 1961 there was a sharp rise followed by a levelling off in 1962.

Figure No. 26



Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., 1964, p. 400.

1 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

Table No. 42

## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1953-62

Year	Ontario No.	Canada No.	Percentage of Juvenile Delinquency in Ontario as Compared to Canada
			Percentage
1953	2, 975	6, 377	46. 65 <sup>(2)</sup>
1954	2, 945	6, 332	46. 51
1955	3, 138	7, 025	44. 67
1956	3, 945	8, 985	43. 91
1957	4, 051	9, 679	41. 85
1958	4, 108	11, 391 <sup>(1)</sup>	36. 06
1959	4, 199	11, 686 <sup>(1)</sup>	35. 93
1960	5, 364	13, 965	38. 41
1961	6, 819	15, 215	44. 82
1962	7, 647	16, 608	46. 04

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.

1 Includes 956 cases in 1958 and 35 cases in 1959 "Adjourned sine die", compiled for statistical purposes as juvenile delinquents.

2 Summarized on the basis of Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 416.



## CRIME - CANADA

In 1961, in Canada, 43,161 adults were charged with 81,867 indictable offences; 38,679 were found guilty of 71,262 offences. In 1960 there were 39,343 adults charged with 73,411 indictable offences; and 35,433 were found guilty of 64,707 offences.<sup>(1)</sup>

In 1961, 49.0% of the persons convicted of indictable offences had not gone beyond elementary school grades in education; 50.8% were 24 years of age or younger, and 35.4% were between the ages of 25 and 44; 78.7% lived in urban centres. Of the offenders, 91.8% were males, 86.7% were born in Canada, 62.0% were unmarried, 20.7% were recorded as labourers and 12.1% had no remunerative employment.<sup>(2)</sup>

In 1962 there were 42,935 adults charged with 81,181 indictable offences; 38,663 were found guilty of 71,507 offences.<sup>(3)</sup> Of the persons convicted of indictable offences in 1962, 47.9% had not gone beyond elementary grades in education; 51.3% were 24 years of age or younger, 34.5% were between the ages of 25 and 44 years; 77.6% lived in urban centres.<sup>(4)</sup> Of these offenders, 91.9% were males, 87.0% were born in Canada, 62.0% were unmarried, 20.9% were recorded as labourers and 11.3% had no remunerative employment.<sup>(4)</sup>

1 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 388.

2 Ibid., p. 389

3 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 405.

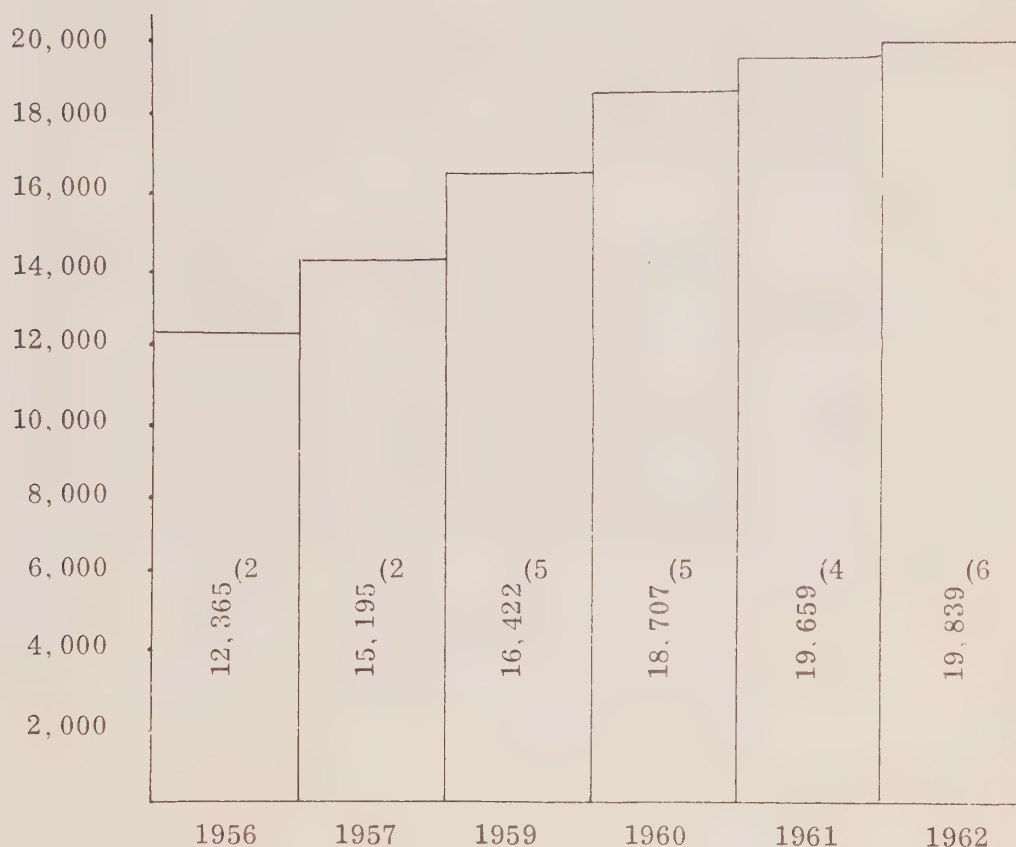
4 Ibid., p. 406.

Figure No. 27 shows a summary of young adult offenders from 1956 to 1962 in Canada. There is an increase of 22.89% in young adult offenders between 1956 and 1957.

The population of Canada increased from 16,080,791<sup>(1)</sup> in 1956 to 18,238,247<sup>(3)</sup> in 1961, showing an increase of 15.54%.

Figure No. 27

**YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS ( 16-24 YEARS )  
1956, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961, 1962 - CANADA**



1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 142.

2 Ibid., p. 313

3 Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 158.

4 Ibid., p. 395.

5 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

6 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Table No. 43 shows the numbers of persons charged and convicted of indictable offences in Canada and Ontario for the period 1959-1962, as well as the percentage of those charged who were subsequently convicted.

Table No. 43

### PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Year	O N T A R I O			C A N A D A		
	Charges	Convictions	% Convicted	Charges	Convictions	% Convicted
1959 <sup>(1)</sup>	13,873	12,080	87.1	34,812	31,092	89.3
1960 <sup>(1)</sup>	15,458	13,482	87.2	39,343	35,443	90.1
1961 <sup>(2)</sup>	16,198	13,985	86.3	43,161	38,679	89.6
1962 <sup>(2)</sup>	15,872	13,764	86.7	42,935	38,663	90.0

1 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 358.

2 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 408.

Table No. 44

Percentage increase in the young adult offenders (16-24 years) for the years 1956, 1957, 1959, and 1960-1962, Canada.<sup>(1)</sup>

$$\frac{1956}{1957} = 22.89\%$$

$$\frac{1957}{1959} = 8.08\%$$

$$\frac{1959}{1960} = 13.91\%$$

$$\frac{1960}{1961} = 5.09\%$$

$$\frac{1961}{1962} = 0.91\%$$

(1) Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.

Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

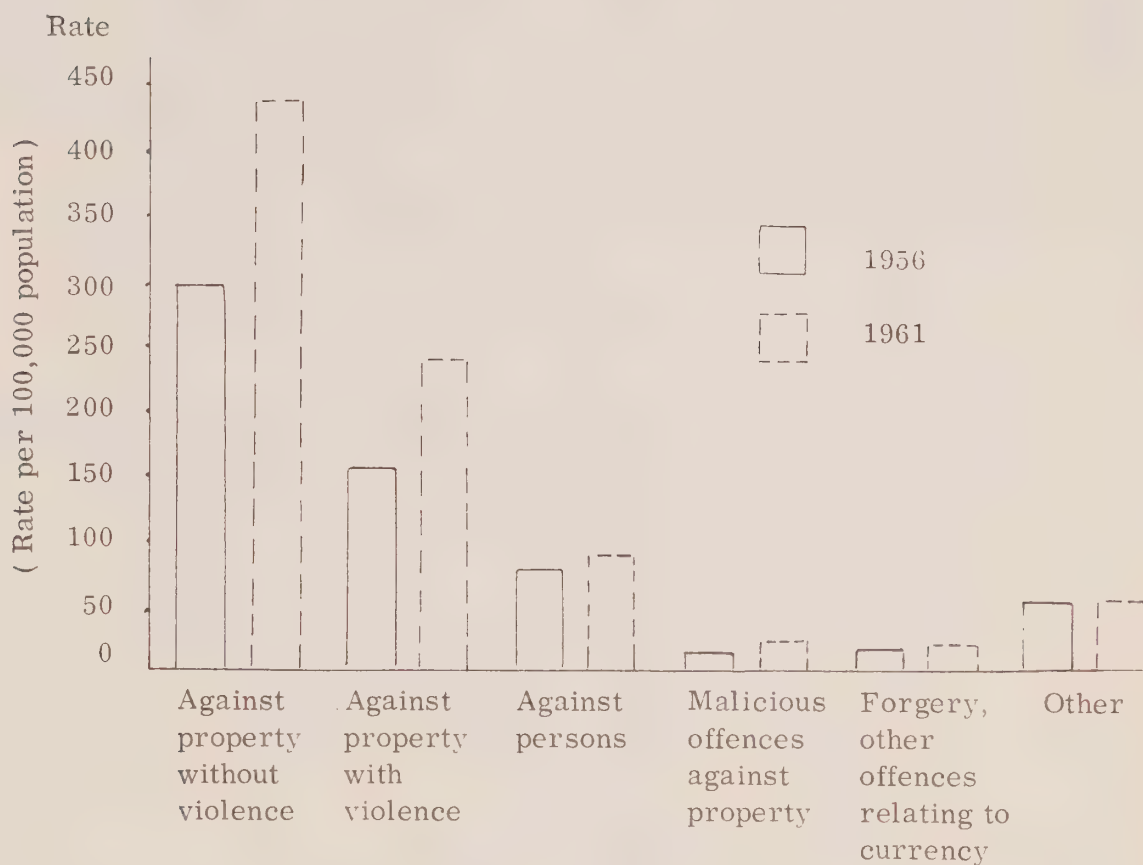
Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Figure No. 28 shows young adult offenders ( 16-24 years of age ) convicted of indictable offences, by class of offence, 1956 and 1961. The figure shows increases in convictions "against property without violence" and "against property with violence".

Figure No. 28

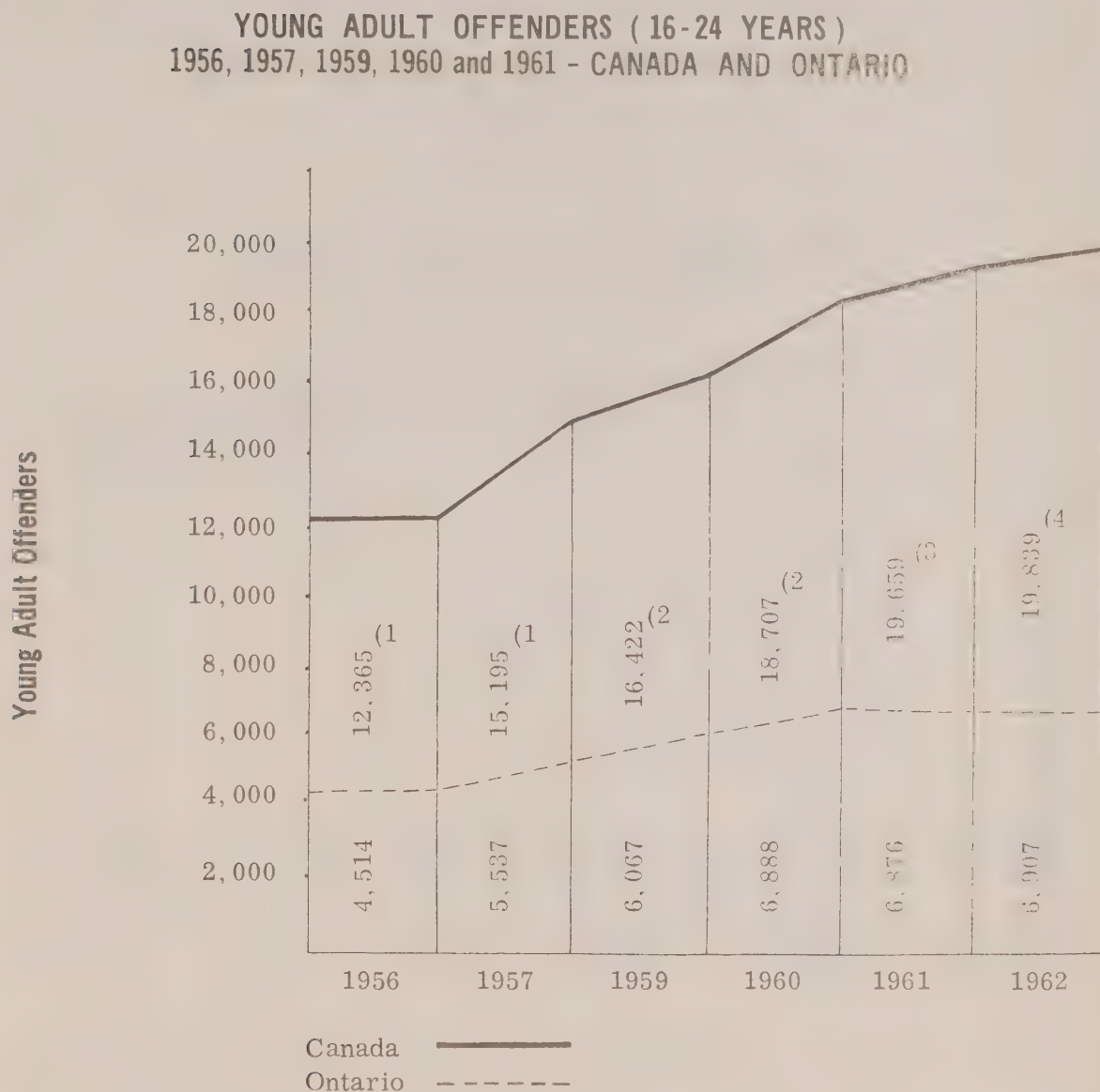
**YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS  
( 16 - 24 YEARS OF AGE )  
CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, BY CLASS OF OFFENCE  
1956 and 1961 - CANADA**



Canada Year Book 1963-64, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

Figure No. 29 shows the young adult offenders in Canada and Ontario. There is gradual increase in the number of such offenders in both Canada and Ontario for the period 1956-57 and 1959-1962.

Figure No. 29



- 1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.
- 2 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.
- 3 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.
- 4 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.



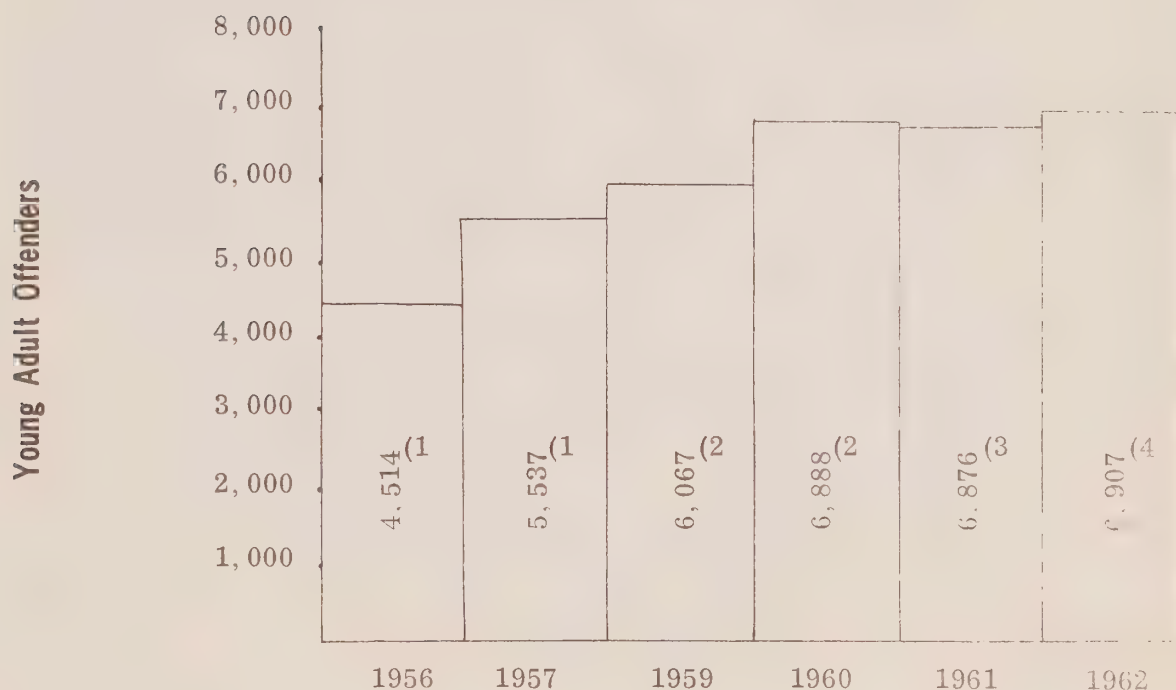
Figure No. 30 shows the increase in the number of young adult offenders in Ontario from 4,514 in 1956 to 6,907 in 1962, an increase of 53.01%. The period from 1956 to 1959 shows an increase in young adult offenders from 4,514 to 6,607, or 34.40%. The rise in young adult offenders was gradual between 1960 and 1962.

The following shows the percentage increase or decrease in young adult offenders (16-24 years) in Ontario.

1956	=	
1957)	=	22.66%
1957	=	
1959)	=	9.57%
1959	=	
1960)	=	13.53%
1960	=	
1961)	=	-0.17%
1961	=	
1962)	=	0.45%

Figure No. 30

**YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS ( 16-24 YEARS )**  
**1956, 1957, 1959, 1960 and 1961 - ONTARIO**



- 1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.313.
- 2 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.361.
- 3 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.
- 4 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p.412.

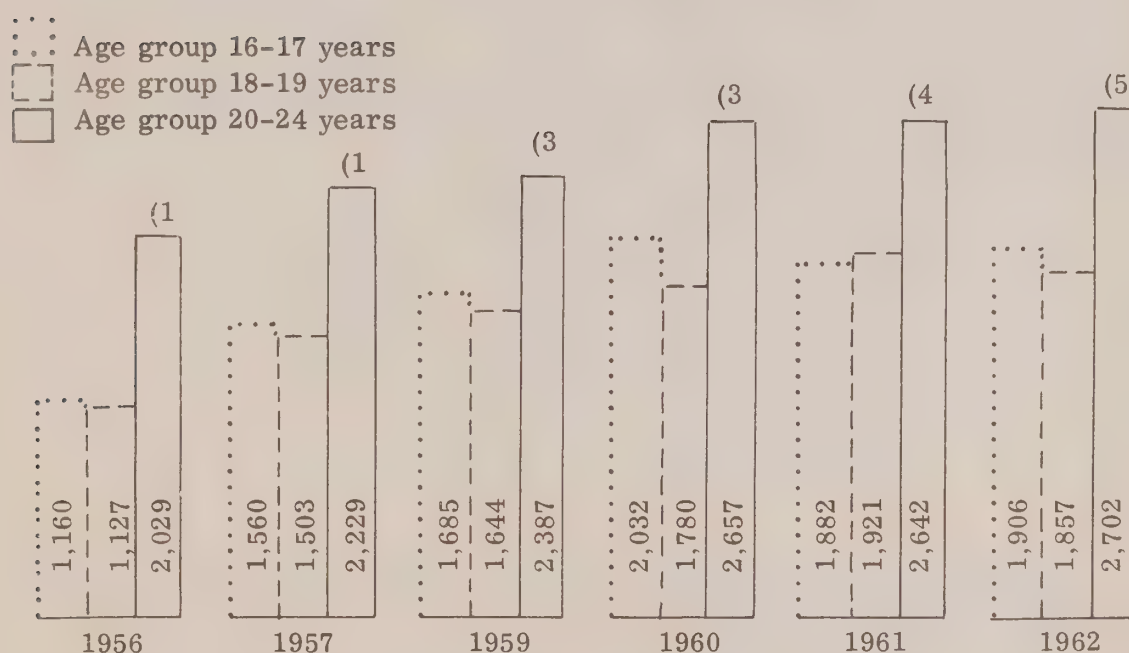
Figure No. 31 shows the number of young adult male offenders in 3 age groups, 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years, for the years 1956-1962. There is a general rise in the number of offenders in every age group throughout the period 1956-1962. The number of offenders in the age group 16-17 years increased from 1,160 in 1956 to 1,906 in 1962 (64.31%). The offenders in the age group 18-19 years increased from 1,127 in 1956 to 1,857 in 1962 (70.45%); and that of the age group 20-24 years increased from 2,029 in 1956 to 2,702 in 1962 (30.21%).

During the same period, the total population of Canada increased from 16,080,791<sup>(2)</sup> to 18,570,000<sup>(7)</sup> or 15.48%.

During 1956 to 1961, The population of Ontario increased from 5,404,933<sup>(2)</sup> to 6,236,092<sup>(6)</sup> or 11.54%.

Figure No. 31

### YOUNG ADULT MALE OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP 1956, 1957, 1959 to 1962 - ONTARIO



1 Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.

2 Ibid., p. 142.

3 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.

4 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.

5 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

6 Ibid., p. 160.

7 Ontario Statistical Review for 1965, Dept. Economics & Development, p. 33.

Table No. 45 shows the percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders of the age group 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years for the periods 1956-1957, 1957-1959 and 1959-1962 in Ontario.

Table No. 45

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 16-17, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 34.48\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -7.39\%(D)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 8.01\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 1.27\%(I)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 20.59\%(I)$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 18-19 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 33.36\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 7.92\%(I)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 9.38\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = -3.34\%(D)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 8.27\%(I)$	

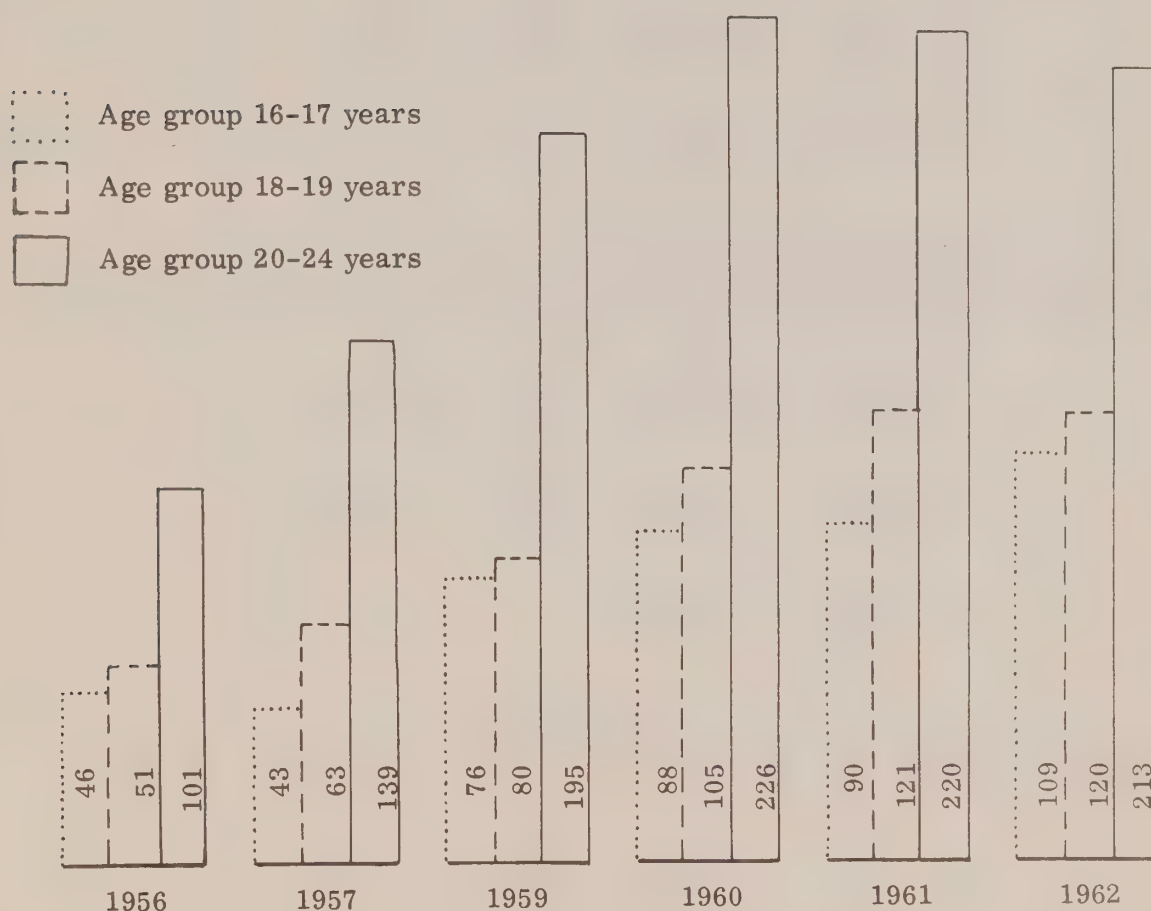
Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult male offenders for the age group 20-24 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 89.86\%(I)$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -0.96\%(D)$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 7.08\%(I)$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 2.27\%(I)$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 11.31\%(I)$	

Figure No. 32 divides the young female adult offenders into three categories of age group, namely, 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years, and the number of offenders in each group for the years 1956-1962. The percentage increase in the young female offenders for the period 1956 to 1962 was 236.95% for the age group 16-17 years; the % increase for the same period, 1956-1962, for the age group 18-19 years was 235.29%; and the % increase for the same period, 1956-1962, for the age group 20-24 years was 210.89%.

Figure No. 32

**YOUNG ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS BY AGE GROUP  
1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 - ONTARIO**



Canada Year Book 1959, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 313.  
 Canada Year Book 1962, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 361.  
 Canada Year Book 1962-63, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 395.  
 Canada Year Book 1965, Ottawa, D.B.S., p. 412.

Table No. 46 shows the percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders of the age groups 16-17 years, 18-19 years, and 20-24 years for the periods 1956-57, 1957-59 and 1959-62, Ontario.

Table No. 46

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 16-17 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = -6.53\% \text{ (D)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 2.27\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 76.74\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 21.11\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 15.78\% \text{ (I)}$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 18-19 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 23.53\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = 15.23\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 27\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1961}{1962} = 0.83\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1959}{1960} = 31.25\% \text{ (I)}$	

Percentage increase or decrease in the young adult female offenders for the age group 20-24 years, Ontario.

$\frac{1956}{1957} = 37.62\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1959}{1960} = 15.98\% \text{ (I)}$
$\frac{1957}{1959} = 40.29\% \text{ (I)}$	$\frac{1960}{1961} = -2.66\% \text{ (D)}$
	$\frac{1961}{1962} = -3.19\% \text{ (D)}$



Table No. 47

**CRIME AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA BY TYPE OF FORCE, GROUP SIZE  
AND POLICE JURISDICTION, 1963 - NORTHERN ONTARIO**

<u>Town/ City</u>	<u>Actual Numbers</u>	<u>PERSONS CHARGED</u>				<u>ACTUAL OFFENCES</u>		
		<u>Adult Male</u>	<u>Adult Female</u>	<u>Juvenile Male</u>	<u>Juvenile Female</u>	<u>Federal Statutes</u>	<u>Provincial Statutes</u>	<u>Municipal By-Laws</u>
Sault Ste. Marie	1,081	397	35	63	5	5	1,037	40
Timmins	1,013	409	37	51	-	23	598	39
Elliot Lake	506	95	9	83	1	2	105	69
North Bay	820	281	23	30	-	13	630	3
Espanola	385	67	2	15	-	2	96	89
Little Current	52	31	3	-	1	18	70	20
Sudbury	2,744	571	49	77	4	34	1,613	98
Kapuskasing	204	80	9	19	4	10	66	65
Blind River	130	92	2	11	1	3	245	5

Source: Crime Statistics - 1963, D.B.S. May 1966, Ottawa, Q.P. Cat. No. 85-205.  
Annual, p.78-89, T.1.

Table No. 48

# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO, 1966

<u>NAME OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COURSES OFFERED</u>
Laurentian University	Sudbury	Bachelor of Arts " " "with Science option " " Science " " Commerce First Year Engineering and pre-professional programmes
The Provincial Government Trades School	Sault Ste. Marie	Technical Courses
Algoma College	Sault Ste. Marie	-
Northern Ontario Institute of Technology	Kirkland Lake	-
Teachers' Colleges	North Bay and Sudbury	-

Northeastern Ontario 1965, Municipal and Industrial Manual,  
Northeastern Ontario Development Association, p.163.

## EDUCATIONAL TV PROGRAMS ENGLISH/FRENCH

<u>CBC Network Stations</u>			<u>English</u>		<u>French</u>
CFCL	TV	Timmins	x	CBFOT TV	x
CFCH	TV	North Bay	x		
CJIC	TV	Sault Ste. Marie	x		
CKSO	TV	Sudbury	x	CBFST TV-1	x
CKSO	TV-1	Elliot Lake	x		
CKVR	TV	Barrie	x		
CFCL	TV-3	Kapuskasing	x	CBFOT TV-1	x
CFCL	TV-4	Hearst	x	CBFOT TV-2	x
CKVR	TV-2	Huntsville	x		
CKVR	TV-3	Haliburton	x		
CFCL	TV-2	Kearns	x		
CKVR	TV-1	Parry Sound	x		
		Sturgeon Falls		CBFST TV	x
		Temiscaming		CBFST TV-2	x















